

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 036

21 February 1980

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Beijing Radio Discusses Disarmament, Geneva Committee Meeting	A 1
XINHUA Reports NATO Joint Allied Command Maneuver	A 2
U.S. Announces Boycott of Moscow Olympic Games	A 3
PRC Official Says China To Boycott Moscow Games [KYODO]	A 3

UNITED STATES

U.S. Senate Resolution Protests Sakharov's Exile	B 1
U.S. Agrees To UN-Sponsored Commission of Inquiry	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO Carries Report on Carter Press Conference [15 Feb]	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO Reviews U.S. Energy Problems, Policies [5 Feb]	B 2
U.S. Vessel To Conduct Joint Research Out of Shanghai	B 4

SOVIET UNION

XINHUA Notes Death of USSR's Yakov Malik	C 1
RENMIN RIBAO Comments on Gromyko Trip to India [16 Feb]	C 1
XINHUA Notes Intensified Weapons Development in USSR	C 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Soviet Strategy in Baluchistan Region [12 Feb]	C 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

Second Meeting To Arrange Contact of Korean Premiers Held	D 1
Electrified Railway Opens to Traffic in Korea	D 1
Briefs: Book Presentation to Japan	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XINHUA Notes Changes in SRV Military Leadership	E 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary on Hanoi's ASEAN Policy [15 Feb]	E 1
PRC Red Cross Worker Describes Plight of Indochinese Refugees	E 2
Refugees in Yunnan Recount 'Crimes' of SRV Authorities	E 3
XINHUA Reporter on Deng Yingchao's Visit to Thailand	E 3
PRC Envoy to Philippines Speaks on Nationality Issue [AFP]	E 4
RENMIN RIBAO Explains Background of Manila Treaty [13 Feb]	E 5

SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA Cites Washington POST on Soviet Problems in Afghanistan	F 1
RENMIN RIBAO Report on Impact of Afghanistan Invasion on Pakistan [14 Feb]	F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

France Delivers Submarine to Pakistan Navy	G 1
FRG's Schmidt on USSR Sabotage of U.S.-Europe Unity	G 1
Spain Expels Another Soviet Diplomat	G 1
Spanish Newspapers Comment	G 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Yugoslav Official on Country's Future	H 1
New Polish Premier Delivers Policy Speech	H 1

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

U.S. UN Ambassador McHenry Meets With Lebanese Officials	I 1
XINHUA Commentary on 'Urgent' Need To Solve Palestine Problem	I 1
XINHUA Reports Cuba's Efforts To Improve Relations With Uganda	I 2
XINHUA: S. Africa 'Threatens' Military Intervention in Rhodesia	I 2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Peng Zhen Attends Beijing Public Security Personnel Party	L 1
Beijing Tea Party Honors National Defense Scientists	L 1
Li Xiannian, Others Attend Minority Nationalities Party	L 1
Beijing Radio Urges Regional Autonomy for Minorities	L 2
Provinces Work To Strengthen Army-People Unity	L 3
PLA Units Arouse Enthusiasm for Support, Cherish Campaigns	L 4
Members of PLA Unit in Jilin Send Messages to Relatives	L 5
Li Xiuzhen Outlines Importance of Family Planning	L 5
Water Conservancy Minister Stresses Expansion, Development	L 7
Agriculture Minister Calls for Bumper Harvest	L 8
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial Calls for Stabilizing Prices	L 10
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Reconciliation of Contradictions [4 Feb]	L 13
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Class Struggle, Contradictions [8 Feb]	L 14
RENMIN RIBAO Article Comments on 'Founder of Anarchism' [7 Feb]	L 16
RENMIN RIBAO Notes Importance of Training Minority Cadres [4 Feb]	L 19
Beijing Radio Supports Unity of Nationalities	L 21
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Semimonthly Table of Contents [15 Feb]	L 22
Correction to RENMIN RIBAO Commentary on Upholding Party Line	L 22
Briefs: PLA Eastern Sea Fleet; PLA Health Academic Meeting	L 22

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Leaders Make Spring Festival Visits	O 1
Hefei Factories, Stores	O 1
Stationery Exhibition	O 1
Fujian Leaders Meet Fuzhou PLA; Celebrate Spring Festival	O 2
Spring Festival Gathering	O 2
Further on Fujian Spring Festival Activities	O 2
Liao Zhigao, Others Attend Planned Parenthood Conference	O 3
JIANGXI RIBAO Urges Avoiding Leftism in Rural Policies	O 4

Li Zugen, Jiangxi Leaders Attend Science Awards Ceremony	O 6
Jiang Weiqing Visits Jiangxi PLA Unit, Infantry School	O 7
Visits Unit No 32730	O 7
Visits Infantry School	O 7
Bai Rubing Attends Shandong Tea Party	O 8
ZHEJIANG RIBAO Stresses CCP Leadership	O 8
26 Jan Article	O 8
12 Feb Article	O 9
Zhejiang Announces Namelist of Chief Procurators	O 10

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong CCP Committee Holds Meeting on Promoting Agriculture	P 1
Guangdong Economics Committee Plans To Enliven Production	P 2
Qiao Xiaoguang Addresses Guangxi Commodity Grain Conference	P 3
Guangxi Holds Production Conference in Nanning	P 4

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN RIBAO Stresses Party Leadership	Q 1
Briefs: Guizhou Urban Housing; Sichuan CCP Magazine; Sichuan Housing; Yunnan Housing	Q 2

NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol: Zhou Hui Attends Spring Festival Gatherings	R 1
Party, Government Meeting	R 1
Visits TV, Radio Stations	R 1
Tianjin: Chen Weida Takes Part in Spring Festival Events	R 2
Visits Plants, Worksites	R 2
Attends Marathon Race Opening	R 2
Attends Forum	R 2
Briefs: Beijing Party Membership; Nei Monggol Industrial Conference; Nei Monggol Light Industry; Nei Monggol Resumes Periodicals; Shanxi Combats Drought	R 3

NORTHEAST REGION

Grain Producing Center in Jilin Province Reaps Big Harvest	J 1
Briefs: Heilongjiang Grain Output; Heilongjiang Radio, TV Guide; Jilin Foreign Trade; Jilin Autonomous Korean Prefecture; Shenyang PLA Achievements; Shenyang PLA Congress; Liaoning Copper Deposit; Liaoning Electronics Industry	S 1

NORTHWEST REGION

Qinghai Military District Plans New Tasks	T 1
NINGXIA RIBAO Urges Strengthened Confidence in Future	T 2
Shaanxi Circular on Studying Deng Xiaoping Report	T 3
Xinjiang: Tan Youlin Gives Spring Festival Talk	T 4
Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu Attend Spring Festival Parties	T 5
Briefs: Gansu People's Congress; Gansu Farming Preparations; Ningxia Combats Drought; Shaanxi Snowfall; Shaanxi Organization, Personnel Conferences	T 6

BEIJING RADIO DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT, GENEVA COMMITTEE MEETING

OW202153 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Forum on international affairs commentary]

[Summary] The 1980 spring meeting of the Geneva Disarmament Talks Committee opened on 5 February. It is scheduled to last 12 weeks and adjourn for 1 and 1/2 months before next season's meeting. The disarmament talks committee is a multilateral international disarmament talks organ and consists of 40 member nations. This is the first time our country has sent a delegation to take part in the committee's work.

"Zhang Wenjin, head of the Chinese delegation and vice minister of foreign affairs, elucidated at the meeting the Chinese Government's stand on disarmament and strongly condemned the Soviet Union for talking glibly about 'detente' and 'disarmament' but militarily invading Afghanistan. Delegation head Zhang Wenjin emphatically pointed out: The superpowers taking the lead to carry out disarmament is a fundamental principle of disarmament. It also is an important sign to show that world disarmament is really possible. He said: The discussion of disarmament cannot make hegemonists give up their ambition for expansion and aggression. To safeguard world peace, all peace-loving countries and people must unite and do a solid job of taking effective and practical actions to continuously disrupt the war schemers' plans for aggression and expansion. Only by doing so can a world war be postponed. In their speeches, delegates from many countries condemned the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan for disrupting disarmament work and weakening the international situation."

For three or four generations since imperialism appeared on the earth, the disarmament issue has puzzled people. History has shown that the first politicians infatuated with disarmament are already dead and buried. They were not able to stop two world wars. The first resolution approved by the United Nations when it was just established was a resolution on disarmament. Since then, the United Nations has discussed this issue each year, and over 100 resolutions on disarmament have been approved by the United Nations. Outside the United Nations, bilateral and multilateral disarmament talks have also continued, and an immense number of agreements and treaties have been signed.

"Then, are the two superpowers' arms reduced or not? What makes people uneasy is that compared with 10 and 20 years ago, the two superpowers' arms have not been reduced, but doubled, redoubled and increased 10-fold. The speed at which the Soviet Union has expanded its armament over the past 20 years is rare in history. The scale of its armament expansion is far beyond the needs of its own security."

In terms of quantities of nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union increased its ICBM's from 1,050 to 1,400 and its submarine-launched guided missiles from 160 to 1,015 from 1969 to 1978. In terms of the quality of the guided missiles, the Soviet Union has continuously improved the aim of its strategic nuclear warheads. During this period, the United States also greatly increased the quantity of its strategic nuclear weapons and improved their quality, only it fell far behind the Soviet Union in terms of the speed of development. Therefore, we can see that the so-called "SALT talks" actually mean that the more limitations they set, the more weapons they will have and the better quality they will achieve.

"The Soviet Union and the United States are not only expanding their nuclear arms but also greatly strengthening their conventional arms. In this connection, the Soviet Union is running far ahead. The total strength of its armed forces is 100 percent more than that of the United States. The output of its conventional weapons is tantamount to the sum total of those of the United States and all Western European countries."

Ever since the UN special conference on disarmament, the international situation has become more and more tense. The world as a whole is becoming more turbulent. The two superpowers are speeding up the arms race. The strategic nuclear arms race centering around MIRV missiles between the two sides is unprecedented. The Soviet Union has also deployed a large number of new missiles, including the SS-20, and strategic bombers. They are sparing no efforts in contending for nuclear superiority and in expanding and updating conventional weapons at the same time. In a word, the superpowers' nuclear and conventional arsenals are both drastically expanding.

"The change in the military balance of the superpowers has led to a change in their respective and general strategic situations. The United States is making every effort to keep and stabilize its existing positions, while the Soviet Union, under cover of 'detente' and 'non-use of force' and other sweet slogans, is becoming increasingly aggressive and is speeding up its global offensive strategy."

Historical lessons and current facts tell people that hegemonism is a hotbed of world war. The discussion of disarmament cannot make hegemonists lay down their arms and give up their ambitions of expansion and aggression. To safeguard world peace, all people in the world must integrate the struggle for disarmament with the struggle against aggression, expansion and hegemony. "Under the present circumstances, all peace-loving countries and people must unite and wage an unswerving struggle against the aggressive and expansionist policy of war schemers. Only by doing so can we safeguard international peace and security."

XINHUA REPORTS NATO JOINT ALLIED COMMAND MANEUVER

OW151850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, February 25 (XINHUA)--A joint Allied Command Europe Mobile Force (AMF) manoeuvre codenamed "Anorak Express" will take place from February 28 to March 27 in northern Norway, a source from the NATO's Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Powers in Europe revealed today.

Troops numbering 182,000 from seven allied countries of Canada, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States are to take part in this training exercise for AMF, northern contingent. It will be commanded by General Bernard W. Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe, the source said.

It is reported here that the aims of the manoeuvre are: To train forces to operate under winter conditions in northern Norway, to test AMF in deterrent and combat operations, to test rapid deployment of both allied and Norwegian forces to north Norway, and to test command and control arrangements and coordination between forces of different nations.

I. 21 Feb 80

A 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

U.S. ANNOUNCES BOYCOTT OF MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES

OW210208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 20 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Government declared today that the United States will boycott the Olympic games to be held in Moscow this summer since the Soviet troops have not withdrawn from Afghanistan by the deadline--February 20.

State Department Spokesman Thomas Reston said, "February 20 has come and gone. Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan. Accordingly the President's one month deadline has expired." The boycott decision is "firm and unalterable", "final and irrevocable," he noted. Reston added, "It is a position shared by more than 50 governments throughout the world and which will be reflected, we are convinced, in the non-participation by at least that number of national Olympic teams in Moscow."

As a response to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Jimmy Carter served notice in a nationally televised address on January 20 that the United States would boycott the Moscow games unless the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan by February 20. The President declared yesterday that the decision "will not be changed".

The U.S. Olympic Committee stated last week that it would accept President Carter's decision that the U.S. team would boycott the Moscow Olympics.

White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler said on NBC-TV's program Today "We expect the U.S.O.C. to proceed to formalize what they said last week." Cutler, who has coordinated the administration's Olympic policies, said, "We're quite clear in the light of what the U.S. committee said--that they, like the athletes, will abide by this very strong showing of public and Congressional opinion that they should not go."

PRC OFFICIAL SAYS CHINA TO BOYCOTT MOSCOW GAMES

OW210407 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Feb 21 KYODO--China will certainly boycott the Moscow Olympic games unless the Kremlin withdraws Soviet military forces from Afghanistan, according to the Chinese Olympic Committee (COC) in Beijing.

A spokesman for the COC said Wednesday that the COC would seriously study its stand for boycotting the Moscow Olympics unless the Soviet Armed Forces leave the Afghan territory by May. It will continue to closely watch how the Afghan situation changes until May, when all the national Olympic committees will decide whether to attend the summer games, he added.

The COC spokesman made this remark in connection with the U.S. Government's final decision made Wednesday to boycott the Moscow competition because the Kremlin failed to meet Wednesday's deadline to remove troops from Afghanistan.

COC has said before it could not attend games in Moscow as long as the Soviet troops stay in Afghanistan.

U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION PROTESTS SAKHAROV'S EXILE

OW201625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 20 (XINHUA)--The U.S. Senate yesterday unanimously approved a resolution protesting the Soviet Union's treatment of dissident Andrey Sakharov and demanding his immediate release from internal exile, according to reports from Washington. The resolution said that Sakharov's case was but one of a series of repressive actions taken against religious leaders, scientists, writers, intellectuals and human rights advocates in the Soviet Union. It urged President Carter "to protest, in the strongest possible terms and at the highest levels, the exile of Andrey Sakharov." It also called on other countries that signed the Helsinki Agreement to join the protest by boycotting the Moscow Olympic games and suspending trade activities with the Soviet Union.

Copies of the resolution will be sent to the Soviet ambassador to the United States and to high government officials in Moscow.

The House of Representatives had approved the resolution earlier.

Sakharov was exiled to the city of Gorkiy after his arrest on January 22 for condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

U.S. AGREES TO UN-SPONSORED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

OW210734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 20 (XINHUA)--The United States has agreed to the establishment of a commission of inquiry proposed by United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim and expressed the hope that the commission will achieve an early resolution of the crisis between the United States and Iran which requires the release of the American hostages.

A statement issued by the White House today said, "Both the United States and Iran have concurred in the establishment of the commission as proposed by the secretary general in mutually acceptable official responses to him." "In concurring, the United States has taken note of the secretary general's statement that the commission will undertake a fact-finding mission. It will not be a tribunal. The United States understands that the commission will hear the grievances of both sides and will report to the secretary general," the statement said. "The American people are deeply aggrieved that Iran, after guaranteeing the protection of our people, has taken them hostage and held them in intolerable conditions for 108 days. The United States has no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of Iran, but it does insist on the prompt return of the 53 Americans now illegally held in Tehran," the statement said.

"The United States has also made clear its position that the meeting of the commission with our people must be consistent with international law and that the hostages must under no circumstances be subjected to interrogation. It is vital, however, for the commission to determine that they are all present, and to assess their condition," the statement continued. The statement expressed the hope that the commission "will, as the secretary general has said, achieve an early resolution of the crisis between our two countries which requires the release of the hostages."

The formation of such a commission is considered to be a step towards the solution of the crisis. It is reported that the five-member commission consists of lawyers from Algeria, France, Sri Lanka, Syria and Venezuela. They are now standing by in Geneva, Switzerland, and will leave for Tehran this weekend.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES REPORT ON CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE

HK201115 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[XINHUA report: "Carter Holds Press Conference, Stresses the United States Must Firmly Oppose Soviet Occupation of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb--Commenting on the issue of opposition to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in this evening's press conference, U.S. President Carter stressed that the United States must be resolute and consistent.

Carter said: The United States must convince the Soviets that "they cannot invade an innocent country with impunity, and they must suffer the consequences of their actions."

He said: "I think through strength we can maintain peace."

He also said: The crisis precipitated by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is a great one. This is so primarily because the region in which Afghanistan lies "is a crucial area of the world, to us, to our allies and to other nations. Two-thirds of the total volume of petroleum export in the whole world comes from the Persian Gulf region." Moreover, the Soviet Union has been engaged in arms expansion for years. They have now exhibited a willingness to use their military forces beyond their own borders in a massive invasion of Afghanistan.

Asked about what kind of situation in Afghanistan would be acceptable to the U.S., the President said, "What we would like to have, first of all, is a Soviet withdrawal and a commitment that might be verified and carried out that the Soviets would not invade another country or use their military forces beyond their borders again to destabilize the peace. We would like to have Afghanistan as a neutral country. If there has to be a transition phase during which a neutral and responsible government might be established acceptable to the Afghan people, then perhaps some peace-keeping force espoused by the United Nations, maybe comprised of Muslim military troops or otherwise, could be used during that transition phase. But the prime consideration that I have, is to make sure that the Soviets know that their invasion is not acceptable, to marshal as much support from other nations of the world as possible and to prevent any further threat to the peace and to cause a war." Carter reiterated: "If the Soviet Union does not withdraw its troops from Afghanistan by the 20th of this month, then neither I, nor the American people, nor the Congress, will support the sending of an Olympics team to Moscow this summer." Asked about U.S. relations with Iran, Carter said that "there have been some positive signs" of solving the problem of the American hostages being held in Tehran through the mediation of UN Secretary General Waldheim.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS U.S. ENERGY PROBLEMS, POLICIES

HK120949 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Article by Bao Jinhua: "U.S. Energy Problem and Energy Policy"]

[Text] The U.S. population is only 6 percent of the world population, yet every year it consumes 30 percent of the world's supply of energy. The average per capita consumption in the United States in 1977 was 12.8 tons of standard fuel. This was 5 times the average per capita consumption of the world's population and more than double that of Japan and other major West European industrial countries.

With the rapidly increasing consumption of energy in the United States, the composition of energy used in that country has also undergone profound changes, with coal making up only 19 percent against 47 percent for petroleum and 27 percent for natural gas. As major U.S. energy sources, oil and natural gas play a vital role in promoting the development of the U.S. economy. The increased consumption of oil in the United States has brought about increased oil imports to that country in recent years. In 1973 the level of oil imports was 34 percent. The oil embargo imposed in October 1973 following the outbreak of the fourth Middle East war ended the era in which the United States could import oil at low prices. It also sparked an energy or oil crisis in that country. Subsequently, there have been accelerated increases in the price of oil, but the growth in oil and gas reserves inside the country has been below the growth in demand. This has increased U.S. dependence on imported oil. The United States imported 435 million tons of oil in 1977, making it dependent of foreign countries for nearly half of the amount needed.

Increased U.S. dependence on oil imports has threatened its economic stability and endangered its national security. Thus, since the fourth Middle East war, successive administrations have done their best to adopt appropriate policies and effective measures designed to change the passive character of America's approach to the energy problem. In November 1974, former U.S. President Ford announced plans to make the United States self-sufficient in energy. In December 1975, he signed the "bill on energy policy and its economical use." After Carter became President, he revised some of the energy plans of the preceding administration. In his message on energy delivered on 20 April 1977, he set forth the following specific goals on energy consumption to be achieved by 1985:

1. Reduce the annual growth rate of energy consumption in the country from the original 3.5 percent to below 2 percent.
2. Reduce the consumption of gasoline by 10 percent.
3. Reduce oil imports to 6 million barrels a day.
4. Stockpile 6 months of oil supplies for strategic purposes.
5. Increase coal output by two-thirds to a billion tons.
6. Apply insulation to 95 percent of the residential premises and new buildings.
7. Install solar energy devices in 2.5 million homes.

To insure that these immediate goals are realized, U.S. energy policy includes the following measures:

In addition to stabilizing the sources of oil imports, steps are to be taken in stages to do away with the controlled prices for natural gas. In addition, prices that will benefit the production of oil and natural gas will be worked out and Federal land and the continental shelves will be leased as quickly as possible to stimulate the domestic production of oil and natural gas. Vigorous steps are to be taken to support research experiments using high-powered oil extraction technology, to up oilfield exploration and to tap oilfield production potential.

To speed up the exploitation of coal resources, priority should be given to developing coal-burning power generation plants, since by 1985 the United States will have consumed more than 750 million tons of coal for its power generation plants. Moreover, no effort will be spared to develop technologies for liquefying and gassifying coal so that the use of coal may be expanded.

I. 21 Feb 80

B 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Vigorous steps will be taken to develop nuclear power generation so that its proportion in the total U.S. power generation capabilities will be raised by 1985 from the present 12 percent (about 47 million kilowatts) to 28 percent.

Research for the development of new energy sources will be carried out. Generally, 10 to 30 years may be required to achieve a major technological breakthrough from laboratory research and experimentation to industrial production. Thus, the United States has begun experimenting with the nuclear fusion type of power generation, the application of solar energy to power generation and the study of major technological breakthroughs in the generation of power, such as power generation by means of breeder reactors, so that after the year 2000 the results of research may be used for industrial purposes and may stabilize basic U.S. energy requirements in stages.

Comprehensive energy conservation measures must be promoted. Since there has been serious waste in energy consumption in the United States, the untapped potential for saving fuel is great. Much energy can be conserved by metallurgical, chemical, oil refining, food processing, paper making, cement and glassware manufacturing industries in the United States, which consume more than 70 percent of the energy. Saving energy in the non-industrial sector can be achieved by reducing gasoline consumption and improving the insulation of buildings.

To meet energy-saving targets, on 15 October 1978 the U.S. Congress adopted bills on the prices of natural gas and fuel and on the conversion of oil- and gas-powered plants to coal burning. These and three other bills were signed by President Carter on 9 November 1978. For example, mandatory conversion of industrial plants which consume oil or gas to coal burning is one of the Federal measures that has taken effect.

U.S. VESSEL TO CONDUCT JOINT RESEARCH OUT OF SHANGHAI

OW050756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 5 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 4 (XINHUA)--The first U.S. Government research vessel in more than 30 years is going to visit the People's Republic of China and will arrive in Shanghai in June for joint research work with Chinese scientists, the U.S. Department of Commerce announced here today. The U.S. ship Oceanographer, the 303-foot flagship of the research fleet of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), this summer will work together with a Chinese research vessel in studies of sediment dynamics, biology, and ocean chemistry in the East China Sea, operating from Shanghai. U.S. and Chinese scientists will work aboard both vessels.

This is an important outgrowth of a protocol signed in Beijing on May 8, 1979, by NOAA administrator Richard Frank for the United States and Shen Zhendong, director of the National Bureau of Oceanography, for China. Making this announcement, the administrator of NOAA, a Commerce Department agency, said that marine sedimentation processes were a major area of activity agreed upon under the protocol on cooperation in the field of marine and fishery science and technology, and this cruise will get the programme off to a fitting start. Richard Frank described the voyage as "an historic joint research venture in an area that offers unique opportunities for scientific exploration of value to both countries."

The Oceanographer is currently in the North Pacific studying mixing and internal-wave processes. From April 30 to May 21 the research vessel will undertake internal-wave experiments in the Sulu Sea between the Philippines and Borneo, and on May 24 she will leave Subic Bay for Shanghai.

XINHUA NOTES DEATH OF USSR'S YAKOV MALIK

OW191959 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 18 Feb--According to a TASS report, Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Yakov Malik died at the age of 74. Yakov Malik was born in 1906. In 1937 he began to serve in the Soviet Foreign Ministry and at posts in foreign countries. Between 1948 and 1952 and between 1968 and 1976 he served as Soviet representative to the United Nations. He was Soviet vice foreign minister since 1960.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON GROMYKO TRIP TO INDIA

HK210808 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Short commentary: "Gromyko Has Not Been Able To Fulfill His Wishes"]

[Text] From 12-14 February, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visited New Delhi and held talks with Indian leaders. A Soviet-Indian joint statement issued after the talks contained no specifics, only saying that both sides had "discussed" the international situation and bilateral relations. The situation in Afghanistan was not mentioned either. This is a matter which gives us much food for thought.

World opinion has pointed out that the Afghan situation was the main topic in the Soviet-Indian talks. One of Gromyko's important missions on his visit to India was to try to persuade the Indian leaders to accept Soviet viewpoints on Afghan problems. It was because of this that once he arrived in New Delhi, Gromyko talked effusively about the "close relations" between India and the Soviet Union. He said that the friendship between India and the Soviet Union was never based on momentary intentions or "blind emotions," and that it has "proceeded from the basic interests of both India and the Soviet Union" and so forth. The implication was that India should support the Soviet stand in the Afghan problem.

However, Gromyko failed to fulfill his wishes, reportedly doing his utmost to convince the Indian leaders that the Soviet act of sending troops to Afghanistan "totally tallies with the UN Charter" and such an act "is not directed against" and will never "harm" the interests of the neighboring countries or "threaten the security and stability of Asia and the whole world." Nevertheless, Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi said in the presence of Gromyko that Soviet troops should be pulled out of Afghanistan immediately. Not long ago, Gonsalves, the Indian Government's special envoy to South Asia and secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry, explicitly pointed out: "It is impermissible to use force to undermine a country's territorial integrity." He said that during Gromyko's trip to India, the Indian Government would reiterate its demand for a Soviet withdrawal from that central Asian country. This wise stand of the Indian Government greatly disappointed Gromyko, but he could do nothing about it.

People have noted that taking advantage of the opportunity of his trip to India, Gromyko wantonly attacked Pakistan's endeavor to strengthen its security. He even said fiercely and menacingly: "If Pakistan still follows this path in the future, it will come to no good end." What a truculent and unreasonable attitude this is. It is the Soviet Union which has invaded Afghanistan and is massing troops along the border of Pakistan and Afghanistan to severely threaten the independence and security of Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has adopted some defensive measures to guard against intervention. Is it not right for the Pakistan Government to do so? Why should the Soviet Union fly into a rage? Obviously, Gromyko's sinister purpose in attacking Pakistan during his trip to India was not only to threaten Pakistan, but also to sow discord between India and Pakistan. However, India and Pakistan, two countries of the Third World, have increasingly felt the need to improve their relations. Indian Foreign Secretary Sathe recently visited Pakistan. Both countries expressed their common desire to strengthen their friendship and cooperation. It is not easy for the Soviet Union to benefit from a fight between a snipe and a clam."

XINHUA NOTES INTENSIFIED WEAPONS DEVELOPMENT IN USSR

OW161547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has perfected a new strategic submarine-launched missile and stepped up development of a new generation of laser weapons as well as research and production of chemical weapons in its intensified war preparations and contention for world hegemony.

Quoting U.S. military experts and administration officials, Western news agencies reported that the Soviet Union has in late January test-fired a new missile, with a radio-guidance code to prevent the U.S. from monitoring its performance. The missile, which landed in the remote northern Soviet Union, was designed for the advanced missile-firing submarines called the "Typhoon." It has the capacity of carrying larger nuclear warheads than the present submarine-launched Soviet missiles, and is powered by solid fuel instead of the more-corrosive liquid fuel previously used in such Soviet weapons. The test was reportedly preceded by the deployment of the SSN-18 missiles in the Soviet Delta submarine 18 months ago. The SSN-18, powered by liquid fuel, can hurl three warheads each at widely-separated targets and its 4,700-mile range permits it to strike targets anywhere in the U.S. from under-sea positions in waters as far away as the Barents Sea and the Sea of Okhotsk in the far-north of the Soviet Union.

Confirming the reports, U.S. State Department Spokesman David Nall said yesterday that "the Soviets have conducted a submarine-launched ballistic missile test with some telemetry coding." "We are monitoring the situation closely," he added.

In his latest annual report to the Congress U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown referred briefly to the fact that a new, large, nuclear-powered, missile-firing submarine which carries 16 missiles continues under construction in the Soviet Union.

Meanwhile, a New York TIMES report said the Soviet Union has made large strides in recent years toward developing a new generation of laser weapons. The Soviet Union is reported to have an active programme for developing laser weapons. At a recent hearing before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, Jack Vorona, the deputy director for U.S. scientific and technical intelligence, said that "the U.S.S.R. appears to be roughly comparable to the U.S. in the capability to develop high-energy laser systems." "They have been working on the basic laser technologies as long as the U.S.," he said. In a document transmitted to the U.S. Congress last year U.S. Government scientists believed that the Soviets now may probably also have the capability to use the high-energy ground-based lasers to damage low-altitude satellites.

Quoting Western strategists, the Yorkshire POST reported on February 8 that research and production of chemical weapons are also forging quietly ahead in the Soviet Union and Soviet soldiers are receiving regular training in the use of nuclear gas as well as protection against it.

The report said the Soviet Union is stockpiling chemical weapons at a frightening rate and is estimated to have already possessed 350,000 tons of various chemical agents, including deadly nerve-gases and the mustard gas outlawed by both sides in the Second World War.

Some U.S. and British military experts expressed concern that there is a very real threat there that the Soviet Union might be tempted to wage a chemical war because it is so well-prepared. Some of the Soviet SS-20 nuclear missiles have been converted and are able to carry chemical warheads, they pointed out. "There is a good deal of evidence that they have been used in Afghanistan, even though Moscow has always denied it," they stressed.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET STRATEGY IN BALUCHISTAN REGION

HK201201 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Feb 80 p 4 HK

[Article by Zhang Guoliano: "The Soviet Union Covets the Baluchistan Region"]

[Text] What is Moscow's next target after the Soviet invasion of Pakistan? This has become a question that fills the countries of the world with concern and sharpens their vigilance. Newspapers in many countries have pointed out that the Baluchistan region extending from Afghanistan down to the Indian Ocean, is most coveted by the Soviet Union.

The Baluchistan region is at the juncture of Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan, and is inhabited by the Baluchis. All through the ages, this region has been called Baluchistan or the Baluchistan region. Its southern coast is washed by the Arabian Sea with a more than 1,000 km coastline running from Karachi to the Gulf of Oman. Its eastern part constitutes the Baluchistan Province of Pakistan, while its western part belongs to the Baluchestan va Sistan Province of Iran except for a portion that comes under the Kerman and Khorasan provinces of Iran. The northern part of Baluchistan belongs to the Nimrus, Helmand and Qandahar provinces in southern Afghanistan. The whole area is characterized by high mountains and desert with a large part being rugged terrain.

The Baluchistan region is inhabited mostly by Baluchis. There are more than 2 million of them in Pakistan and an equal number of them in Iran, with another 600,000 or more in Afghanistan. There are also a small number of Baluchis living behind the Soviet border. The total number of Baluchis is estimated at more than 5 million. The Baluchis belong to the Iranian race and have cultural ties with Iran. However, they speak their own language--Baluchi, Persian language of the Indo-European family. The Baluchis are primarily engaged in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery. The great majority of them follow the Sunni sect of Islam.

The Baluchistan region is very rich in resources with large deposits of natural gas, oil, iron, sulphur, copper, gold, gypsum, marble and other important minerals. One of the world's biggest chromite beds is situated near Quetta in the Baluchistan Province of Pakistan. In the (Shahr-hard) Plateau in Iran, where Baluchis live in compact communities, there is oil and natural gas.

Even more important is the strategic position of the Baluchistan region. It offers an outlet to the sea for the "ventral region" of central Asia with the excellent Baluchistan natural "warm water" ports, such as Gwadar (in Pakistan) and Chah Bahar (inside Iran). At the same time, the Baluchistan region is close to the Strait of Hormuz, which is the strategic passage linking the Persian Gulf with the oceans. Anyone who controls this region is capable of blockading the Persian Gulf and cutting off oil supplies from the gulf's littoral countries to the United States, Japan and West Europe, which rely heavily on oil from this region.

Precisely because of the strategic position of the Baluchistan region and its rich resources, it has long been coveted by imperialists, especially tsarist Russia. The tsar tried on many occasions to open up an overland passageway to the Indian Ocean in the south via Afghanistan and Iran and grab ice-free ports on the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. The tsar once wildly and arrogantly clamored: "When Russia is able to enter the Indian Ocean freely, it will be time for Russia to establish its military and political domination of the whole world."

To carry out the unfulfilled wish of the tsar, the new tsars are bent on knocking together a "great Baluchistan republic" in the Baluchistan region and place this region between Afghanistan and Iran within the Soviet sphere of influence. Since the beginning of the 1970's, the Soviet Union has been stepping up its activities of infiltration and separatism. Making use of racial and religious conflicts existing in the Baluchistan region, the Soviet Union has been inciting Baluchis to rebel against the Iranian and Pakistani governments and engage in activities for "autonomy and independence" in collusion with Baluchis in Afghanistan under the aegis of the Soviet Union. From 1973 to 1976, the Soviet Union provided certain Baluchi tribes with weapons and funds and took advantage of this opportunity to build up **pro-Soviet** forces among Baluchi intellectuals both in Pakistan and Iran and **pieced** together organizations such as "the Baluchi People's Liberation Front." In April 1978, while helping Taraki to seize power in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union stirred up Baluchis in Pakistan to hold demonstrations in which Taraki's portrait was paraded. According to the American magazine, BUSINESSWEEK, there are currently more than 8,000 Baluchis undergoing training in the Soviet Union. Merchants in Afghanistan say that they saw guerrilla warfare instructors from Cuba training Baluchis and Pushtus along the Afghan-Pakistani border.

After the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, large numbers of Soviet motorized troops lost no time in thrusting southward from both Kabul and Herat. They soon occupied the important town of Qandahar, where the Pushtus live in compact communities, and directed the Soviet spearhead toward southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan, where there are large numbers Baluchi inhabitants. Pakistani press reports revealed that in Qandahar, not far from the Afghan-Pakistani border, a division of Soviet troops have set up a military base, there are 300 Soviet tanks stationed in the Spin Buldak military post, which is only 2 miles from the important Pakistani border town of Chaman. In (Tarhatapur), 35 miles from Chaman, Soviet tanks and armored personnel carriers have also been discovered. The Soviet troops have also set up a command post in an important strategic town of (Salangwak) on the Afghan-Pakistani border and very close to the Pakistani town of Chagai in northwestern Baluchistan Province. In western Afghanistan, Soviet troops are using the gigantic air bases in the important towns of Shindand and Farah, both of which are very close to Iran. There Soviet troops have built up huge stocks of weapons and ammunition. In addition, a large Soviet armada consisting of 24 warships is cruising the Indian Ocean not far from the waters south of the Arabian Sea. The 6,450-ton electronic reconnaissance ship, the (Tarman), has even gone so far as to frequent the main sea lanes in the Persian Gulf, monitoring the movements of ships from various countries and eavesdropping on radio communications among littoral countries in the Persian Gulf and the Arabian Sea.

However, the Soviet aggressive ambitions have aroused the vigilance of Iran, Pakistan and especially the people in the Baluchistan region. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has caused great indignation on the part of the people in the Baluchistan region. Many Baluchis in Afghanistan have taken up arms and joined the guerrilla war against the Soviet army of occupation. Baluchis in Iran are actively supplying Afghan guerrillas with weapons, food and funds in support of their struggle against Soviet aggression. Baluchi leaders living in Pakistan have also expressed their determination to staunchly resist Soviet troops if they should dare to invade Pakistan.

SECOND MEETING TO ARRANGE CONTACT OF KOREAN PREMIERS HELD

OW191928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Panmunjom, February 19 (XINHUA)--A second meeting of working-level delegates was held at the Panmungak Pavilion today to arrange a contact between the premiers of the North and South Korea. Attending the meeting on the Northern side was senior delegate Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and councillor of the Administration Council. On the Southern side was senior delegate Kim Yong-chu, vice-ministerial ambassador designate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

At a press conference after the two-hour closed-door meeting, senior delegate Hyon Chun-kuk said that the two sides had arrived at an agreement on the following points:

--Fixing a definite date for the premiers' contact, depending on the progress of the meeting of the working-level delegates;

--They have no objection to letting each side report as it sees fit and publish a joint report on the agreed points;

--The contact can be held either secretly or openly.

The differences of views were boiled down to two points--the venue and agenda of the premiers' contact. The Northern side reiterated that the discussion of the internal matters of the nation should be held on the country's own soil--either in Pyongyang or in Seoul. But the Southern side insisted that the venue be in Geneva. As to the agenda, the Northern side held that it should be discussed by the premiers while the Southern side insisted that it be decided by the working-level delegates.

It was agreed that the next meeting will be held in the Southern part of the joint security area in Panmunjom on the morning of March 4.

ELECTRIFIED RAILWAY OPENS TO TRAFFIC IN KOREA

OW160930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, February 16 (XINHUA)--A ceremony was held at the Wonsan Station yesterday to mark the opening to traffic of the Wonsan-Kowon Electrified Railway, according to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY. Korean Vice President Kang Mang-uk and Vice Premier Kang Song-san attended the ceremony.

The railway construction teams and youth shock brigades which participated in the construction of the railway overcame all kinds of difficulties to make the railway open to traffic ahead of schedule.

BRIEFS

BOOK PRESENTATION TO JAPAN--Tokyo, 16 Jan--Wang Xiaoyun, minister of the Chinese Embassy here, presented 310 books to 7 Japanese universities on behalf of the Chinese Ministry of Education this afternoon. Keihiro Inai, administrative vice-minister of the Japanese Ministry of Education, received the gifts including books on Chinese history, poems and essays, and a number of novels. Earlier, 20,000 books, including textbooks, and teaching apparatuses were presented to 32 Chinese universities by the Japanese international exchange fund. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW]

XINHUA NOTES CHANGES IN SRV MILITARY LEADERSHIP

OW201543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, February 20 (XINHUA)--The leadership of Vietnamese military has undergone changes in the wake of the cabinet shake-up early this month.

Vietnamese major newspaper NHAN DAN reported yesterday that Le Duc Tho appeared for the first time as deputy secretary of the Central Military Commission at a medal-giving ceremony for the troops stationed in Ho Chi Minh City. He is a Political Bureau member and chairman of the Commission for Organization under the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee.

Le Trong Tan has taken over the post of chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese Army. "Voice of Vietnam" radio used the title on February 15 when Le Trong Tan attended a prize-awarding ceremony for the secret service units. Former Chief of the General Staff Van Tien Dung has replaced Vo Nguyen Giap as defense minister during a cabinet reshuffle not long ago.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON HANOI'S ASEAN POLICY

HK210820 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "A Trap Set by Hanoi"]

[Text] In a recent speech, Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien mentioned that "some serious thought" should be given to convening a conference between the ASEAN nations and the three Indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This is an artful scheme skillfully set by the Hanoi authorities to trap the ASEAN nations.

The armed invasion and occupation of Kampuchea by the Vietnamese authorities have aggravated tension in this region and aroused international resentment. The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution, calling for the immediate withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. The ASEAN nations have also on many occasions stressed the point that it is necessary for all Vietnamese troops to withdraw from Kampuchea to bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. It is very clear, then, that a genuine and harmonious normal relationship between Vietnam and the ASEAN nations rests first upon a solution to the Kampuchean problem, that is, respect for and defense of Kampuchean independence and sovereignty. Only by so doing can the threat posed by the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries be eliminated. To this end, it is an indispensable condition that all Vietnamese troops must immediately withdraw from Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese authorities do not act with reference to this condition, what right do they as unscrupulous aggressors have to talk about a meeting between the ASEAN nations and the three Indochinese countries? It may well be asked: Given the circumstances that Vietnam is supporting the Heng Samrin puppet regime with its 200,000 aggressor troops, who will attend this kind of meeting on behalf of Kampuchea? If both Vietnam and its Phnom Penh puppets attend this meeting, what problems can be solved?

Discerning people know clearly that the Vietnamese authorities have really some ulterior motives. Expressing "enthusiasm" for this kind of meeting, they attempt to use "political solutions" as bait to hook the ASEAN nations. The central link of this plot is to allow the puppet regime of Heng Samrin to pretend to be the Kampuchean representative in the meeting and to give recognition to this puppet regime which was built at the point of the Vietnamese bayonet and thus legalize the Vietnamese aggressive acts. If such a step is taken, the problem of withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea will no longer be mentioned, nor will there ever be any days of peace in Southeast Asia. This is the real intention of the Vietnamese authorities.

Because of the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Southeast Asia has long been in a state of turbulence. It is both reasonable and understandable that the Southeast Asian countries are hoping for an early and rational solution to the Kampuchean problem in order to restore peace and stability to the region. However, regarding this as an opportunity, the crafty Vietnamese authorities are vainly attempting to manipulate people's good intentions to attain their hidden end. Against these cunning tricks of the Vietnamese authorities, all good and honest people must keep up their guard.

PRC RED CROSS WORKER DESCRIBES FLIGHT OF INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

OW182235 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Feb 80 OW

[Radio article by (Hu Benying), member of Chinese Red Cross Society's work group for receiving Indochinese refugees: "The Vietnamese Authorities' Towering Crimes as Seen From Indochinese Refugees"]

[Summary] The Chinese Red Cross Society's work group for receiving Indochinese refugees arrived in Thailand in October last year. In the past 3 months we visited 10 refugee camps and temporary reception centers along the Thai-Lao and Thai-Kampuchean border and talked with many refugees from Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. "We have come to understand more deeply that the exodus of Indochinese refugees is entirely caused by the policy of aggression and genocide by the Vietnamese authorities."

The aggression against Kampuchea and the savage slaughtering of the Kampuchean people by Vietnamese troops have forced tens of thousands of Kampuchean people to flee to Thailand. Many refugees told us that Vietnamese troops have repeatedly conducted brutal military mopping-up operations in Kampuchea. "They level all sorts of charges against the Kampuchean people and arrest and kill people at will. Vietnamese soldiers wantonly rob people of their money and belongings and rape Kampuchean women. If there is resistance, they simply destroy and set fire to an entire village."

The refugees said that the relief food brought in by some international organizations for the Kampuchean people can hardly reach them. "Often, after receiving relief supplies, the Vietnamese military authorities would give part of the supplies to the troops and ship the rest to Vietnam. Sometimes the Vietnamese authorities have to distribute something to the Kampuchean people, but when night falls, Vietnamese troops go from door to door and take everything back. The Kampuchean people cannot get the relief supplies. But Vietnamese soldiers sell the relief goods in the markets and to buy such goods one must pay in gold."

Large numbers of refugees are from Vietnamese-controlled Laos. A Lao refugee of Miao nationality told us: "Vietnam has taken control of our country and forced us to flee to a foreign land. We cannot return to our own country. But the Lao people will never surrender. We are determined to return to our own homeland." His words represent the voice of tens of thousands of Lao refugees.

"Many refugees told us that Laos has in fact become a Vietnamese colony. There are 50,000-60,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in cities and important strategic points in Laos. They often conduct military mopping-up operations and even use Soviet-supplied poison gas to slaughter the Lao people. Large numbers of Vietnamese advisers tightly control Lao Government departments from the central to the local level. Grain, timber, minerals and so forth produced in Laos are being shipped continuously to Vietnam, while the Lao people are left in utter destitution and are leading lives of extreme poverty."

In Songkhla and Chanthaburi on the Gulf of Thailand are two refugee camps that receive refugees who escaped by boat from South Vietnam. The refugees told us that since the liberation of South Vietnam the Vietnamese authorities have failed to engage in rehabilitation, heal the war wounds or rebuild and develop the national economy. "Instead they have relied on Soviet support, tried their utmost to push an expansionist policy, wantonly engaged in military aggression and forced people into military service. As a result, the country's economy has gone bankrupt and the people have no means of livelihood. Under such circumstances the people feel hopeless and risk their lives to flee by boat."

At present, the people of the three Indochinese countries are experiencing an unprecedented calamity created by the Vietnamese authorities. "However, there is a limit to what the people can endure. The sufferings will certainly come to an end. The angry tide of the people's indignation will eventually swallow up all the Vietnamese aggressors who have created the sufferings."

REFUGEES IN YUNNAN RECOUNT 'CRIMES' OF SRV AUTHORITIES

OW131230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Kunming, February 13 (XINHUA)--The number of Vietnamese refugees driven by the Vietnamese authorities to places such as Hekou, Jinping, Maguan and Malipo, in China's southwest province of Yunnan, in the past two months, has reached 647 in 108 households. The refugees indignantly denounced the crimes committed by the Vietnamese authorities.

A refugee named Bach Khai Anh and her two children are living a hard life after being driven into a village on the Maguan-Hekou Highway. She told reporters bitterly that they originally had a fine, loving family. Her husband was strong in health, and was hardworking. But the Vietnamese authorities said her husband was not reliable and he was put into jail. Then Vietnamese public security officers beat her up, and threatened to throw her two children into the Red River. So she and her children had to flee that night.

Truong Tu Anh, living in a refugee reception station in Hekou Autonomous County of Yao Nationality in Yunnan Province, told XINHUA her family lived in Kuoc Bao Binh in the Muong Khuong County, Vietnam. One day last June, several Vietnamese policemen broke into her home to press-gang her husband. Her husband refused to fight in Kampuchea and resisted. The policemen flew into a rage and shot him. After her husband died, the policemen continued to make trouble for her family. They robbed them of their pig, over 200 kilograms of rice and even her wedding jewelry. There was no way out for her at the time. She and her half-year-old baby had to leave Vietnam empty-handed.

XINHUA REPORTER ON DENG YINGCHAO'S VISIT TO THAILAND

OW151327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1659 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter: "Sino-Thai Relations Will Forever Be Close"]

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 13 Feb--Traveling from Beijing to Bangkok this early spring, one feels the great difference between the cold piercing wind of Beijing and the sweltering heat of Bangkok. But despite the difference, the feeling between the Chinese and Thai people were close.

While these feelings could partly be attributed to a traditional friendship, they were also due to the two countries' similar situations and common interests. This was vividly demonstrated by the good will visit to Thailand by the National People's Congress delegation headed by Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao in early February.

During the NPC delegation's visit to Thailand, NPC Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao held many talks with the Thai leaders. People noticed that whenever the big and small hegemonists were condemned and whenever the determination of the two countries and other ASEAN countries to unite to safeguard peace and security was expressed, the audience would invariably listen attentively and then applaud warmly.

It is the Thai people's psychology to be concerned with the peace and security of their country and Southeast Asia and to warmly welcome the visit of the NPC delegation. This psychology was reflected by the Thai media. SING SIANG YIT PAU in an editorial said: "Currently the people of Thailand and China are facing the expansionist forces' threat that concerns their common interests and safety. Unity and cooperation between the Thai and Chinese people are of far-reaching significance, as the peace of Southeast Asia has been ravaged by armed force. After discussing the fact that Thailand and China share the same fate because they are facing threats from big and small hegemonists, the (?NEW MIDLAND) said in an editorial that the visit of the NPC delegation headed by NPC Vice Chairman Deng was an important event in foreign affairs following Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Thailand in 1978.

While visiting Thailand, the Chinese NPC delegation always paid attention to studying the Thai people's strong points. When visiting an ancient city, NPC Vice Chairman Deng frequently praised the types of architecture that represent the various dynasties of Thailand. When she found that a common wood hut built at the side of the palace was for the fifth king of the Bangkok kingdom to receive the common people, she told the other Chinese comrades: "You see the king of ancient Thailand also wanted to be close to the masses." She also reminded the members of her party to study the interior decorations at some historical sites.

During a luncheon given by Thailand's Deputy Minister of Agriculture Raphi Sakharik, the deputy minister recalled his visit to China in 1978 and said that he had learned a great deal about China's agricultural development. NPC Vice Chairman Deng replied that the study was mutual, and that China's agriculture also has shortcomings. She added that any experience could not be absolute but should be applied according to local conditions.

During the week's visit, members of the Chinese NPC delegation not only toured Thailand's beautiful countryside and appreciated the Thai people's subtle art expressed in architecture, handicraft and songs and dances, but were also deeply touched by the heroism of the Thai government and people in safeguarding their country's independence, peace and freedom; and, just as Wang Youping, secretary general of the delegation and vice foreign minister, said to his Thai friends: "We have learned many things."

PRC ENVOY TO PHILIPPINES SPEAKS ON NATIONALITY ISSUE

OW171216 Hong Kong AFP in English 1130 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Manila, Feb 17 (AFP)--The Chinese ambassador to the Philippines has outlined China's present policy of encouraging all Chinese living abroad to become citizens in the countries where they now reside.

In a speech yesterday from Baguio City carried by the official PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY (PNA), Ambassador Chen Xinren said this policy which calls for only one nationality was in line with China's belief in peaceful coexistence. Baguio is the country's summer capital located 132 kms (82 miles) northwest of Manila.

Mr. Chen said this position was designed to make Overseas Chinese abide by the law and regulations of their countries of residence and integrate with the local people. He said Chinese residents abroad should work with local people for the attainment of economic, cultural and social development.

The ambassador cited the Philippine experience which enabled a great number of Chinese residents to acquire Filipino citizenship. This gesture coupled with the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the Philippines brought the two countries closer together.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPLAINS BACKGROUND OF MANILA TREATY

HK151052 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Feb 80 p 6 HK

[Reply to a question by Yu Yanchang of a certain PIA unit: "The Manila Treaty"]

[Text] Question: In a report entitled "Thai Premier and Foreign Minister Say Whether or Not the Manila Treaty Will Be Restored Depends on Circumstances," which appeared on page 6 of your paper on 19 January, the "Manila treaty" was mentioned. I hope you will explain what this treaty is about.

[Signed] Yu Yanchang of a certain PIA unit

Answer: The "Manila treaty" refers to the "Southeast Asia Collective Defense Pact." It was a treaty of military alliance signed by the United States, Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan on 8 September 1954 in the Philippine capital of Manila. The treaty stressed the need to "resist armed attack" "through one's own efforts and mutual assistance." Attached to this treaty was an "understanding" put forward by the United States saying that "aggression and armed attack" here only means Communist aggression." When this treaty came into force in 1955, a Bangkok-based Southeast Asia Treaty Organization [SEATO] was set up. Later, as the international situation changed, France refused to send official delegates to the organization's ministerial council in 1967 and Pakistan announced its withdrawal from this body on 8 November 1972. Subsequently, SEATO was officially disbanded on 30 June 1977.

The Vietnamese intrusion into Kampuchea and the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan rekindled the idea of collective defense among countries which shared a common anxiety about regional security. Thai President Kriangsak pointed out on 27 January 1980 that the Manila treaty, of which Thailand is a member, is still in force, but when it is to be invoked will depend on circumstances. Australian Foreign Minister Peacock and New Zealand's Prime Minister Muldoon also expressed recently that their respective countries will abide by the Manila treaty.

XINHUA CITES WASHINGTON POST ON SOVIET PROBLEMS IN AFGHANISTAN

OW162135 Beijing XINHUA in English 2124 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Washington, February 16 (XINHUA)--Nearly two months after invading Afghanistan, Soviet military forces are bogged down in growing conflicts with rebellious Afghan Army units as well as increasingly well-armed guerrilla forces, the Washington POST said today.

Quoting U.S. official reports from the area, the newspaper noted in an article that a rebellious Afghan Army is reported to have posed serious problems to Moscow. Pitched battles happened near Nahrin in a mountainous area north of Kabul from nearly January to early this week, and the Russians have had to employ heavy air strikes, helicopter gunships and ground forces in an attempt to vanquish rebellious troops, the paper said. Increasingly active guerrilla forces have received small arms and even heavy weapons from defecting Afghan regulars, the paper said. It noted that the deepening struggle is estimated to have cost the Russian military about 600 dead and 2,400 wounded in the past six weeks.

On the political scene, the paper stated, information has substantiated press reports of a new shoutout [as received] involving some of Afghan political leadership at the People's Palace in Kabul early this month.

Because of these troubles, the Soviet high command is said to have replaced some of the senior Russian field commanders, it said, adding that important Afghan leaders also have been removed including the province chief, police chief and army division commander of troubled Jalalabad, situated between Kabul and the Pakistan border.

"The Russians are believed to be still looking for a new leader to replace Karmal, who is rarely seen in public," the paper pointed out.

RENMIN RIBAO REPORT ON IMPACT OF AFGHANISTAN INVASION ON PAKISTAN

HK210545 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Newsletter from Pakistan by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Yunfei: "A Chronicle of Events in Islamabad"]

[Text] There have been unprecedented diplomatic activities here since the occupation of Afghanistan by Soviet troops. Lately Islamabad has witnessed visits by important foreign political figures in succession and by journalists who flock here in large numbers from the four corners of the world. Within a few days following the closing of the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers, Pakistan was visited by the foreign affairs minister of Australia, the national security adviser of the U.S. President, the secretary for external affairs of India, a delegation from the U.S. Congress and another from the West German parliament. These visitors either busied themselves in consultation inside conference halls or went to Peshawar or the Khyber Pass for on-the-spot inspections. To meet the demand, Pakistan Airlines has recently added two more flights a week between Islamabad and Peshawar.

What after all does the military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union mean? A source here pointed out that this is equal to pushing the Soviet border southward to the border with Pakistan. That is to say, Soviet Armed Forces are now only 120 miles from Islamabad, 250 miles from Lahore, capital of Punjab Province in Pakistan and traditionally a granary of the subcontinent, and 300 miles or so from the natural naval harbor of Gwatar in Baluchistan Province on the coast of the Arabian Sea. The Soviet forces are only 300 miles from the Strait of Hormuz, long considered to be the lifeline of the West. All these are targets the Soviet Union wants to grab in its attempts to dominate the world. Afghanistan is only a springboard from which the Soviet Union can achieve these targets. Therefore, President Ziaul Haq said: "This is not a regional problem but an international event. There must be a worldwide response."

That is just why so many countries have shown their grave concern over the independence and security of Pakistan. They highly praise Pakistan's humanitarian efforts in housing nearly 300,000 Afghan refugees, show sympathy for the Pakistani people in their just struggle to safeguard independence and sovereignty and have expressed their willingness to assist Pakistan both economically and militarily. In this respect, recent developments in Pakistan-U.S. and Pakistan-Indian relations have been most conspicuous.

Pakistan and the United States signed a bilateral agreement of defense cooperation in 1959. However, due to reasons on the American side, it has not been given the kind of scope due it. Later, some squabble occurred between the two governments. But after the Afghanistan incident, there have been some marked changes in the U.S. Government's attitude. In his recent trip to Pakistan, Brzezinski held talks with President Ziaul Haq, and the two sides found that their views coincided on a series of matters. The United States reiterated that its obligations for Pakistan's independence and security will be firm and lasting while Pakistan expressed its conviction that the Americans meant what they said. The two sides also discussed matters concerning economic and military aid.

In India, the Indira Gandhi government is also worried over the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan and the severe threat to South Asia posed by this, even though the Gandhi government is not so happy about the U.S. decision to provide military aid to Pakistan. The Indian Government has always said that "we cannot accept any act of military intervention by any foreign country in international relations." India said it would persuade, through diplomatic channels, the Soviet Union to pull out of Afghanistan. During the recent visit to Pakistan by the Indian secretary for external affairs, India and Pakistan reached unanimity on certain issues. Both parties declared their meeting had been "very useful" and have continued to exchange opinions even after the talks were concluded. In fact, many international figures of insight have been saying that in the present circumstances, it is also in the interest of India for Pakistan to strengthen its defense. It will be beneficial to safeguarding peace and stability in the region if Pakistan and India can further promote mutual understanding and step up cooperation by seeking common ground on certain issues while reserving differences on others.

In the wake of the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers convened late January, Pakistan is now actively preparing for the conference of Islamic foreign ministers to be opened here in April. On the home front, Pakistan has also taken measures to improve national unity. Reports say that advisory committees will soon be set up from the central level down to the basic levels, to be joined by personages from all walks of life with an aim to elevate the degree of representation the government enjoys. Recently, Baluchis and Pathans have on many occasions expressed their determination to fight for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan at all costs.

FRANCE DELIVERS SUBMARINE TO PAKISTAN NAVY

OW191310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Paris, February 18 (XINHUA)--A submarine of Agosta type built in Nantes, France, was officially delivered to the Pakistan Navy today at Port Lorient, Bretagne. Attending the ceremony were charge d'affaires of the Pakistan Embassy in France and a representative of the Pakistan Navy. The new 1,200-ton attack submarine is 67 metres long with a draught of 5.4 metres and armed with 4 torpedo tubes.

FRG'S SCHMIDT ON USSR SABOTAGE OF U.S.-EUROPE UNITY

OW161343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1302 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Brussels, February 15 (XINHUA)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said here yesterday that "The Soviet Union must know that to drive a wedge between the United States and Europe, whether by coaxing or by threats, would be in vain." Speaking at a joint news conference he gave along with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens at the end of his two-day official visit to Belgium, Schmidt said, "The United States remains for us the most powerful ally. Our solidarity cannot be shaken." "Europe cannot be an oasis of detente while the balance is disturbed," Schmidt said, adding that "a policy of detente without balance is not possible." Turning to NATO countries' decision to beef up defence, Schmidt said, "This is one side of the coin, detente is the other."

SPAIN EXPELS ANOTHER SOVIET DIPLOMAT

OW160918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 16 (XINHUA)--The Spanish Government today asked Anatoliy Krasilnikov, second secretary of the Soviet Embassy to leave the country following the expulsion earlier on the same day of the director of the Soviet state airline Aeroflot in Madrid, according to a report from the Spanish capital. Krasilnikov was asked to leave for "problems related to state security", said official sources in Madrid. He was the sixth Soviet official ordered out of the country since Spain and the Soviet Union restored full diplomatic relations three years ago.

Spanish Newspapers Comment

OW171651 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Madrid, February 16 (XINHUA)--The expulsion of two Soviet spies from Spain yesterday was the subject of newspaper comments today. Under the title "Nest of Spies", the editorial in the EL IMPARCIAL noted that the Spanish security service had unearthed one Soviet espionage plot after another. This proves that the Soviet Union has "set up a real nest of spies" in Spain, it said. The editorial said that since diplomatic relations were fully resumed between the two countries, the Soviet Union has managed to build up an extensive network of spies who "not only attempt to procure official secrets having direct bearing upon national defense, but also foster subversive activities." The editorial noted that the function of Soviet spies is not only to obtain military information but mainly to help get countries aligned with the Soviet bloc. As the Spanish Government has not yet made up its mind to join NATO, in the eyes of the Soviet Union, Spain is "an appetizing morsel of delicacy". An article in EL ALCAZAR said that no one in the world would doubt the fact that Soviet diplomatic missions are nests of spies which abuse diplomatic immunity to carry on espionage and subversive activities.

YUGOSLAV OFFICIAL ON COUNTRY'S FUTURE

OW201304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Belgrade, February 19 (XINHUA)--The Yugoslav people are optimistic about and confident in their future, despite difficulties and obstacles before them and enemy's sabotage from within and without, stated Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) today.

Addressing a rally here, Grlickov said that President Tito's serious illness put to test not only the LCY's domestic and foreign policies, but also Tito's international prestige. "The various reactionary and conservative forces," he went on, "are exerting increasing pressure on Yugoslavia, taking advantage of the distressing and chaotic international situation. They insist on offering us aid which we have never asked for nor shall we do so in the future. They want to make the future of our country uncertain." Grlickov said that since the end of World War Two, Yugoslavia has been subjected to slanderous attacks on its Federal system, its independence and freedom. However, "adhering to our correct road of internal development and our foreign policy of non-alignment, we have defeated all these attacks," he stressed. He concluded by saying that his country will exert its utmost to fulfill its tasks and strengthen national defence.

NEW POLISH PREMIER DELIVERS POLICY SPEECH

OW191320 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Warsaw, February 19 (XINHUA)--Edward Babiuch, newly-appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, made a policy speech at the 29th session of the 7th National Assembly yesterday. In his speech, the chairman acknowledged that "some aspects (of the Polish economy) have turned out worse than we have expected". "We should not only cope with the various difficulties caused by the complex objective situation", "but also face the difficulties and weakness partaking of subjective character," he said. He held that the way to overcome the difficulties is "to remove the disproportion between different economic sectors step by step but with efficiency and far-sightedness, so as to ensure smooth development of the entire economy".

He laid stress on readjusting the over-extended investment allocation, improving the power supply and communications, maintaining stability in agricultural policy and providing all economic sectors in agriculture with chances for development. He also emphasized that Poland's economic cooperation with Western countries should be continued under the principle of mutual benefit while promoting trade with the Soviet Union and other COMECON members. He also advocated the need to ensure a proper proportion between the growth of commodity production and the increase in payment and family income, and to give full play to the economic measures in the management of enterprises.

Dwelling on Poland's foreign policy, Babiuch said that his country's general line in foreign affairs is to guarantee full accomplishment of the vital interest of the Polish people--independence, sovereignty, security and development. The government, he added, will further strengthen its cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other allies and promote its cooperation of partnership with various countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He underlined that his government is ready to have dialogue with all countries concerned, support every constructive proposal aimed at strengthening positive factors in international relations, and make positive efforts for the convocation in Warsaw of the conference of European military detente and armament reduction.

U.S. UN AMBASSADOR MCHENRY MEETS WITH LEBANESE OFFICIALS

OW161625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beirut, February 16 (XINHUA)--Lebanese leaders have urged the U.S. Government to exert more pressure on Israel to stop obstructing the implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning south Lebanon.

The request was made to the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, who left here for Jordan this morning, at the end of his 24-hour "fact-finding" visit to Lebanon. President Ilyas Sarkis, Premier Salim al-Huss and other Lebanese leaders held talks with the U.S. diplomat. After meeting McHenry yesterday, Premier al-Huss told the press that Lebanon was confident that the U.S. could exert effective pressure on Israel in view of the two countries' close relations. Lebanon's position concerning the Mideast question, he explained, was "against the logic of the Camp David accords, which ignores the core of the Middle East problem by ignoring the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people."

Before coming to Lebanon, Donald McHenry had visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Egypt. He is scheduled to visit Jordan, Israel and Tunisia.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON 'URGENT' NEED TO SOLVE PALESTINE PROBLEM

OW201848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary by correspondent Wan Guang: "Settlement of Palestine Problem More Urgent Than Ever"]

[Text] Cairo, February 19 (XINHUA)--The recent Israeli Government's decision to set up new settlements in the Arab city of Al-Khalil [Hebron] on the West Bank of the Jordan River has met with strong condemnation from world public opinion. The incident also serves as a reminder that under the current international situation, it has become more pressing to solve the Palestine problem.

The Israeli decision was one of a series of recent provocations against the Palestinian people. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin openly claimed more than once that he would not make any concession on the Palestine problem and would oppose all efforts for the establishment of a Palestine state. All these show that the Israeli Government has not changed its aggressive policy of perpetuating the occupation of Arab lands and its obstinate position on the Palestine problem. The Begin government is obviously making more provocations against the Palestinian people and the Arab people as a whole, by taking advantage of the tension in the world in the wake of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The Arab countries and other Third World countries stand firm on the principle that the Palestine problem is the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict; there will be no peace and security in the Middle East so long as the problem is not solved. As the current situation calls for all forces in the world to unite against the thrust of Soviet hegemonists in the gulf and in the Middle East, it is all the more necessary to contain the Israeli expansionists and strive for a settlement of the Palestine problem.

More and more people in the West have also come to realize that the Palestinian question is the key to the improvement of relations between the Western and Arab countries and the strategic reinforcement of Europe's flanks. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington pointed out that to deal with the situation arising from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, "We need to strengthen our links with the countries of the Arabian Peninsula," and that "we believe that one of the most important of all possible contributions to the political stability of the (Middle East) area would be a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky urged the United States to adopt a definite stand against Israel despite the current election campaign. The West European countries are also trying to find new ways to facilitate negotiations on the Palestinian question. The British Foreign Office disclosed not long ago that contacts had been made with certain quarters with a view to presenting a draft resolution to the U.N. Security Council on the recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights as supplements to previous resolutions.

In the United States, after President Jimmy Carter put forth his strategy for actions against Soviet challenges in the gulf area, some people in the country pointed out that if the United States did not bring pressure to bear on Israel and if the Palestinian question was not solved speedily, the President's strategy would not be effective. Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic Party in the U.S. Senate, said that as long as there was the Palestinian question, "our ability to cooperate with Arab countries in meeting the common danger of possible Soviet expansionism is hampered." The Carter administration has recently officially criticized the Israeli authorities for settling Jewish people in Al-Khalil and reiterated that it would attach importance to the Palestinian question. But up to now, no major actions have been taken. Diplomatic observers here are watching with concern how far the United States will go on this vital question.

XINHUA REPORTS CUBA'S EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH UGANDA

OW201547 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Kampala, February 20 (XINHUA)--Cuba has donated 1,000 tons of sugar to Uganda and will shortly send here a group of experts, reported the UGANDA TIMES today. This was announced yesterday by the Presidential Office following the return of a special presidential delegation of Uganda from Cuba.

According to the Presidential Office, Cuba will work out details of assistance to Uganda, especially in rural health service and cooperative agriculture. Cuba will also upgrade its Kampala representation to ambassadorial level, it added. This is Cuba's first posture to assist Uganda since the Uganda National Liberation Front Government took office last April.

XINHUA: S. AFRICA 'THREATENS' MILITARY INTERVENTION IN RHODESIA

OW210228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0216 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Gaborone, February 20 (XINHUA)--The South African authorities threatened that they would conduct a military intervention in Rhodesia, according to South African newspapers today. South African "military experts" were quoted as saying that South Africa would not wait to be invited to intervene in Rhodesia--troops would be sent in after next week's elections "if the government believes this is warranted." "In the event of a complete breakdown of government and chaos in Rhodesia, South Africa will feel duty bound to intervene militarily," they claimed.

In Lusaka yesterday, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda warned that he feared South Africa would back a coup in Rhodesia if the Patriotic Front won a majority of seats in the forthcoming elections. He also said that "I have irrefutable evidence to show that South African troops were invited into Rhodesia".

I. 21 Feb 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

L 1

PENG ZHEN ATTENDS BEIJING PUBLIC SECURITY PERSONNEL PARTY

OW210532 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 20 Feb--Peng Zhen, member of the Politburo of the CCP Central Committee and director of the Commission of Legislative Affairs under the NPC Standing Committee, joined Beijing public security cadres and police in a get-together at the Great Hall of the People this evening. The public security personnel remained at their posts and worked hard day and night during the spring festival holidays. The get-together was co-sponsored by the Ministry of Public Security and the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau. Also attending the party were Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate; Zhao Cangbi, minister of the Ministry of Public Security; Lin Hujia, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee; and other leading comrades and responsible persons of departments concerned.

BEIJING TEA PARTY HONORS NATIONAL DEFENSE SCIENTISTS

OW141805 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1539 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 Feb--More than 400 scientists, professors, chief engineers and scientific and technical personnel who have made outstanding achievements in the most advanced branches of science for national defense attended a tea party in Beijing on the afternoon of 13 February to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's. They encouraged one another and expressed determination to make greater contributions to the development of sophisticated scientific research for our national defense. Attending and addressing the tea party were party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Fang Yi and Geng Biao and Deputy Chief of the PLA General Staff and Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense Zhang Aiping. They reviewed our achievements in the most advanced branches of science for national defense and praised scientists and technicians for promoting the pioneering and hard working spirit and for making tremendous efforts in the research, testing and production of guided missiles and nuclear weapons. They expressed the hope that the scientists and technicians would make persistent efforts, work hard and bring their intelligence and wisdom into full play to win new victories.

At the party, specialists, professors, engineers and technicians spoke one after another. They enthusiastically pledged to live up to the expectations of the party and people, to unite and coordinate their work, to sum up experiences, to continue to speed up the development of sophisticated scientific research for national defense and to promote the four modernizations in the 1980's with great achievements. Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense, presided over the tea party. Also present were Wang Chun, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and vice mayor of Beijing City, and responsible comrades of the defense industries departments concerned. The song and dance ensemble under the Political Department of the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense performed a wonderful program at the party.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHERS ATTEND MINORITY NATIONALITIES PARTY

OW141858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, February 14 (XINHUA)--More than 18,000 people from China's 56 nationalities got together at a mammoth spring festival party here this evening in the Great Hall of the People where a joyful atmosphere of national unity prevailed.

The party was arranged jointly by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, the Nationalities Committee of the National People's Congress and the Nationalities Affairs Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.

Joining the gayly dressed people in enjoying theatrical performances were party and state leaders Li Xiannian, Ulanhu, Yu Qiuli, Seyyidin, Tan Zhenlin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Xu Deheng, Zhu Yunshan and Shi Liang. Also present were Yang Jingren and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Jiang Hua, president of the Supreme People's Court; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The brightly lit halls resounded with songs and laughter. Children clad in colourful costumes vied with each other in a variety of interesting games. Puppet shows were also among the items with the youngsters. A ball was also held at the gathering. In the Taiwan Hall, the party and state leaders extended spring festival greetings to those present. Well-known calligraphers and painters of Tibetan, Kazakh, Mongolian, Korean, Manchu and Han nationalities threw off their pieces to express their joy and determination to unite for China's modernization.

Pu Jie, brother of the last emperor in China, Aisin Ghiorroh Puyi, and himself a deputy to the Fifth National People's Congress, told reporters: "I am now 72 years old. It delights me to see the fraternal unity of all our nationalities. With the whole nation working vigorously, our great cause of modernization will have a bright future." He wrote a poem to express his determination to work for the four modernizations. Among those present were workers from nationalities affairs departments, representatives of outstanding minority workers, and teachers and students of minority nationalities from colleges and universities in Beijing.

BEIJING RADIO URGES REGIONAL AUTONOMY FOR MINORITIES

OW202110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 20 Feb 80 OW

[Commentary: "It Is Necessary To Persist in Carrying Out the Policy of Using Nationality Cadres in Areas Under Regional Autonomy by Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] Using nationality cadres in areas under regional autonomy by minority nationalities, allowing cadres of minority nationalities to assume major leading posts and letting them have a proper proportion in the composition of cadres are principles that must be adhered to in implementing the party's policy of regional autonomy for minority nationalities. Only by using nationality cadres in areas under this autonomy can we enable minority nationality people to act as masters and manage their own nationality affairs and economic and cultural undertakings in their own areas under autonomy. Only this will enable us to establish closer contacts between the party and the broad masses of minority nationality people, thereby allowing the party's line, principles and policies to be smoothly implemented among minority nationality people. Only by doing this can we promote mutual trust among the various nationalities and continuously consolidate and strengthen the unification of the motherland and unity among nationalities. If things are not managed in accordance with this principle, equality and the autonomous rights of the minority nationality people cannot be guaranteed. The regional autonomy of the minority nationalities will become nominal and the unity between the Han nationality and the minority nationalities will be damaged.

I. 21 Feb 80

L 3

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

It should be pointed out: The sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four in this area is extremely serious. Since the 11th party congress, especially since the 3d session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our country has scored a great number of achievements in utilizing nationality cadres in areas under regional autonomy by minority nationalities. However, the present number of minority nationality cadres, especially leading cadres and professional and technical cadres, is far from sufficient. We must pay close attention to the training and promotion of minority nationality cadres in order to meet the requirements of the four modernizations in minority nationality areas.

PROVINCES WORK TO STRENGTHEN ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

OW152237 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb--Party, government and military leaders of Hubei, Heilongjiang, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan and other provinces have further strengthened army-government and army-civilian unity by exchanging visits and holding discussions. On 11 February, Han Ningfu, Huang Zhizhen and other party and state leaders of Hubei Province and Wuhan Municipality, accompanied by responsible persons of the PLA Wuhan units, the units' Air Force and the Hubei Provincial Military District, visited some companies and were warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters. Speaking at a discussion meeting with the commanders and fighters, Han Ningfu and Huang Zhizhen said the situation in Hubei Province is excellent and the province's stability and unity, particularly the unity between the army and people, are good. In the first year of the shift in the emphasis of work throughout the party, great achievements have been made in industrial and agricultural production. This would not have been possible without the support of the army units stationed in the province. On 12 February, Zhang Caiqian, commander of the PLA Wuhan units, Li Chengfang, first political commissar, and Yan Zheng, political commissar of the units, visited the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, the Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Hubei Provincial People's Government to seek and listen to their opinions on army work and to express the army's gratitude to the localities for their concern, love and support of the army.

During the past few days, leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district have visited one another on several occasions. A delegation led by Governor Chen Lei was warmly welcomed by the commanders and fighters when it arrived at the provincial military district's headquarters to extend its regards. Zhao Xianshun, commander of the provincial military district, Political Commissar Zhao Xingyuan and other military leaders were given a warm reception by Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, Zhao Dezun, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and Governor Chen Lei during their visit to the provincial CCP committee's leading organ. The Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government have also dispatched comfort groups to extend regards to soldiers--the sons and brothers of the people--who are guarding the motherland's northern frontier day and night. The Heilongjiang Provincial Military District and PLA units stationed in the province have developed activities to help the people as a way to express their gratitude for their solicitude. Led by Zhao Xianshun, commander of the provincial military district, and Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar, more than 340 cadres of units under the command of the military district cleared snow on the platforms and cleaned waiting rooms at the Harbin railway station. They were praised by the station's staff members and workers as well as by passengers.

Tiye Ying, Li Fengping, Chen Zuolin, Wang Fang and Zhang Jingtang, responsible persons of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and the provincial people's government, recently led comfort groups to extend regards to commanders and fighters of the land, sea and air forces stationed in Zhejiang.

The responsible persons warmly inquired after the health of the commanders and fighters at companies, messhalls and hospitals. They held discussion meetings with military leaders and sought their opinions. On the morning of 10 January, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government held a discussion meeting for military and local leaders, at which Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and Governor Li Fengping discussed the profound friendship between the army and people with leading comrades of the three services stationed in Zhejiang. They exchanged information and opinions amid a warm atmosphere of unity.

Party, government and military leading organs of Shaanxi Province and Xian Municipality held a party, government and military spring festival tea party in Xian on 13 February. Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the party. He called on cadres at all levels to conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, to unswervingly implement the party's political line, to have full confidence in the success of the four modernizations and to safeguard and develop political stability and unity. In his speech, Cai Zhangyuan, political commissar of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, called for further elimination of the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" throughout the province. He called for efforts to restore the relations between the army and government and between the army and people to the level of closeness of the revolutionary war years so the army and people will unite as one and work with one heart and one mind to promote and defend the four modernizations and to win greater victories during the new year.

In early February, Song Ping, first secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, toured Hexi Corridor to extend warm regards to the PLA commanders and fighters who contributed to rescue and relief work and to defending the four modernizations. He visited some leading organs of PLA units stationed in Gansu to discuss the solution of practical problems concerning the construction of military barracks and supplies for daily life. Comrade Song Ping also visited leading organs of army units in several areas to seek their opinions and to extend regards to the commanders and fighters.

In the past few days, party and government leaders of Sichuan Province have led comfort groups to extend regards to various military units. Tan Qilong, second secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee, Governor Lu Dadong and Du Xinyuan, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, led Sichuan Opera, Beijing Opera, song and dance troupes and other performance teams to visit the headquarters of the PLA Chengdu units, PLA companies, hospitals, Sichuan Province's sanatoriums and other units to extend spring festival regards to them.

PLA UNITS AROUSE ENTHUSIASM FOR SUPPORT, CHERISH CAMPAIGNS

OW160133 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0742 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Feb--All units under the PLA Army, Navy and Air Force have aroused an upsurge in the campaign to support the government and cherish the people during the first spring of the 1980's.

Since the beginning of the new year, many responsible persons of the PLA units have joined commanders and fighters to assist the people in labor and to help realize the modernization program. In the PLA units stationed in Beijing, the number of commanders and fighters participating in the "do good deeds week" activities totaled more than 130,000. Since 15 January, the PLA units stationed in Chengdu have sent over 500 commanders and fighters to help the Guangming production brigade in the city's suburbs construct fishponds before the spring festival.

Upon completion of the fishponds, some 4 million jin of fish can be produced a year. Commanders and fighters under the PLA Air Force stationed in Urumqi have helped in unloading and shipping goods at the railway station in temperatures of minus 20 degrees centigrade. In the area along the railway line from Xuzhou in Jiangsu to Jinhua in Zhejiang, commanders and fighters of the Nanjing PLA units have been seen patrolling here and there to maintain social order and serve passengers. Since the beginning of 1980, the unit under the PLA Capital Construction Engineer Corps that built 127 residential buildings for residents in Tangshan last year has organized some 100 "learn from Lei Feng" teams to assist the local masses. They cleaned these new buildings to enable more than 1,600 staffers and workers to cheerfully move into their new residences before the spring festival. Shishi Town, located in Fujian's Jinjiang County, is a noted hometown of compatriots residing abroad. The number of overseas compatriots returning to visit their relatives there has been increasing since the new year began. Upon arrival in their hometown, they saw commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in the town in all streets and alleys cleaning trash, shoveling dirt from ditches and decorating the town before the spring festival. A compatriot residing abroad exclaimed in praise: "The socialist motherland is good! The PLA fighters are cordial!" Many PLA units are learning from the masses in the campaign to support the government and cherish the people during the spring festival. Some units have organized and sent study teams to factories, mines, enterprises, rural communes and brigades, as well as to scientific research units in the neighborhoods where they are stationed, to learn from the advanced deeds of the people as they vigorously implement the modernization program.

Others have invited "the pace setters of the new Long March" on all fronts to give briefings to their units. A certain garrison unit stationed at an outpost in the East China Sea has collected materials on the campaign to "support the army and assist the front" by the local people and has printed them as good teaching material. In this way, the cadres and fighters can further learn from the people and strengthen army-civilian defense in safeguarding the territorial waters and the modernization program. In the campaign to "support the government and cherish the people," the key leading comrades of many PLA units have led work teams to areas and units that previously supported the revolution to humbly listen to the opinions of local party and government organizations, cadres and people, and to effectively solve the historical problems left by the "three supports and two militaries" campaign.

MEMBERS OF PLA UNIT IN JILIN SEND MESSAGES TO RELATIVES

HK180411 [Editorial Report] Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service at 1100 GMT on 17 February broadcasts a number of recorded talks addressed to their relatives by Wuhan-born army men of the Motor Vehicle Battalion of PLA Unit 80301 stationed in Tonghua Prefecture, Jilin Province.

LI XIUZHEN OUTLINES IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY PLANNING

OW130511 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Talk by Li Xiuzhen, deputy director of the family planning leading group and director of the office in charge of family planning under the State Council, entitled "Bring About a Rise in National Economy Construction, Slow Down the Speed of Population Growth"--recorded; no date given]

[Text] Comrades: The annual happy occasion of the spring festival is rapidly approaching. Taking advantage of this opportunity, I would like to talk about some questions on family planning. Premier Hua Guofeng pointed out in the report on the work of the government at the second session of the Fifth NPC: "Further efforts at reducing our population growth rate in order to accelerate the four modernizations and foster the health and well-being of the whole nation are of strategic importance and there must be no relaxation in this effort."

In this connection a specific task has been laid down by the party Central Committee and the State Council--China's rate of natural population growth should be gradually reduced from 12 per 1,000 at the present time to 5 per 1,000 in 1985 within the next 21 years between 1980 and 2000, so China's population can be controlled at under 1.2 billion.

In order to insure the fulfillment of this strategic task, and to obtain a clear picture on the current condition of population growth in our country, the pressing task is to immediately shift the focus of family planning to the work of encouraging one child per family. 800 million of our people live in the rural areas, representing more than 80 percent of China's total population. In order to strive for still better results in population control throughout the country, it is important to grasp well family planning in the rural areas. As long as we do more ideological work, reason with the masses through concrete facts, raise our own understanding of family planning, sum up past experiences, and map our future plans in accordance with the (?actual conditions) of each production team and village, the production level, the distribution of grain and meat supplies, the enrollment rate of school-age children, the population growth and the contribution to the state and [words indistinct], the masses on various fronts will consciously contribute their share to the work of family planning.

Aside from encouraging the married couples to have less children, we believe late marriage and giving birth at a mature age should also be promoted among the people, for this is a great advantage to the state, the people themselves and future generations. [words indistinct]

Under the guidance and concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the party committees at various levels have lately strengthened their leadership over family planning. Thanks to the joint efforts of the health departments, (?women and youth organizations) and other departments concerned at various levels, broad masses of cadres and people have raised their consciousness of practicing family planning, thus reducing China's rate of natural population growth from 23.4 per 1,000 in 1971 to 12 per 1,000 in 1978. By late 1979, more than 5 million couples who already have one child each have volunteered not to have any more. In Sichuan Province where population is close to 100 million, 72 percent of the married couples who already have one child have volunteered not to have any more. This figure reached 90 percent in the municipal districts of Shanghai and some 75 percent in the suburban areas, and 68 percent in Liaoning Province. Meanwhile, "the one-child family" has also been reported in some 90 percent of the advanced counties and units in other provinces and municipalities. This has changed the feudal thinking that more sons will bring greater fortune and that sons are more important than daughters. Many advanced individuals have distinguished themselves in promoting family planning. Many new habits have become popular among the people. For instance, the elders have encouraged the young people to practice economy in marriage, and the daughters have taken the initiative in abandoning the dowry delivery system.

However, we must understand that it is not an easy task to eliminate the old traditional ideas completely and it will take a long period of painstaking and meticulous work. During the spring festival celebrations, we must go all out to publicize the benefits of family planning, late marriage and giving birth at a mature age, and to encourage one child per family. Meanwhile, we must consciously respond to the call of the party and do a good job in taking care of all women during pregnancy and child delivery. Families who do not practice family planning should adopt contraceptive methods. The contraceptive methods should be chosen by the masses each according to his or her actual needs. Let all of us work together to do away with the old traditional ideas and establish new habits.

WATER CONSERVANCY MINISTER STRESSES EXPANSION, DEVELOPMENT

OW192212 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Radio talk by Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy: "Continue To Display the Pioneer Spirit of Hard Work and Firmly and Unswervingly Do a Good Job in Water Conservancy and Farmland Capital Construction"--recorded]

[Excerpts] At a time when the people are celebrating the first spring festival of the 1980's, I, on behalf of the Ministry of Water Conservancy and the national office for farmland capital construction, extend cordial greetings to rural cadres, technical personnel and comrade commune members working on the water conservancy and farmland capital construction fronts.

In the 30 years or so since the founding of new China, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, party committees and people's governments at all levels, and relying on the hard work of the people throughout the country, a large number of water conservancy projects have been built, including more than 80,000 large, medium-sized and small reservoirs. This has increased the irrigated area from some 200 million mu to more than 700 million mu.

During last year, our work in water conservancy and farmland capital construction followed policies better and placed greater emphasis on practical results. We expanded the area of farmland under irrigation by 15 million mu; improved 20 million mu of low-lying farmland susceptible to waterlogging; and built 10 million mu of terraced fields in mountainous areas. In north China we completed irrigation facilities for 250,000 pump wells and built 7,100 small hydroelectric power stations with a total installed capacity of 1.07 million kilowatts. New progress was also made in water conservancy in stockbreeding areas. All this contributed to last year's good harvest.

Today, while celebrating the spring festival, I would like to express three wishes for the comrades on the water conservancy and farmland capital construction fronts:

1. I hope you will work hard to win this year's struggles to prevent and combat drought. Since autumn last year there has been little rain or snow in many areas, and the groundwater level has dropped, seriously threatening the winter wheat. In some areas there are indications of a possible spring drought. It is hoped all areas will combat the drought if one does occur. If a drought hasn't occurred yet, work to prevent it. We must start early to do a good job in storing and preserving water to make sure there will be water for spring irrigation.

2. I hope you will pay attention to water conservancy and farmland capital construction this spring and do more solid work. We should continue to transform China in the pioneer spirit of hard work like the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and we should make resolute and unswerving efforts to do a good job in water conservancy and farmland capital construction. We should act in accordance with natural and economic laws, suit measures to local conditions and stress practical results. We should also conscientiously implement the policies of reasonably sharing expenses and of getting paid according to work. Priority should be given to projects that can produce results during this year. Projects that are ready for storing water should be filled as soon as possible. Efforts should be concentrated on projects that can benefit spring plowing.

3. I hope you will make vigorous efforts to develop comprehensive water conservancy projects. The new water conservancy projects we build not only must serve agricultural production, but should also serve the all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and the all-round development of the national economy. On the precondition of guaranteeing safety against flood, every reservoir should become a base for comprehensive development. In addition to increasing irrigation, we should also breed fish in reservoirs, plant trees in adjacent areas and develop animal husbandry. When conditions allow, we should generate electric power and develop shipping. In short, we should make every cubic meter of water produce greater value and contribute more to the four modernizations.

A great deal can be accomplished during this new decade. Water conservancy is a field in which much can be done. Let us work together. I wish you comrades a happy spring festival.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CALLS FOR BUMPER HARVEST

OW151343 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Talk by Agriculture Minister Huo Shilian: "Try Every Possible Way To Win an All-Round Bumper Harvest for This Year"--recorded]

[Text] The first spring of the 1980's is arriving. A glorious but difficult task now confronts the broad masses of rural cadres and technicians, the millions upon millions of peasants, the staff members and workers at state agricultural and pastoral farms and the educated young people settled in the countryside. This task is to work with one heart and one mind, go all out, mobilize immediately, lose no time grasping all links of production and try every possible way to win a new and all-round rich harvest this year.

Since the smashing of the gang of four, particularly since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, the people in the vast countryside have thoroughly criticized the ultraleftist line followed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, seriously carried out the great policy decision of the party Central Committee on shifting the work focus to socialist modernization and implemented the two documents of the party Central Committee on agricultural development, thereby greatly arousing the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and peasants and giving vigorous impetus to the development of agricultural production. Following the bumper harvest won in 1978 after overcoming the difficulties imposed by one of the most serious droughts in history, we obtained an all-round increase in agricultural production last year. The collective economy in the rural areas has further expanded and the commune members' income has increased. Markets in various localities have been brisk buying and selling. The economy of the vast rural areas, once strangled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, has been revived. The situation prevailing throughout the countryside is better than ever. The 1980's is a decade full of hope and the year 1980 is the first year of the decade and the second year of the adjustment of our national economy.

Whether or not we win a bumper harvest this year has a great bearing on attaining the goal of the adjustment of our national economy and promoting the four modernizations. During the new year, we should do a good job in the production of summer grain and oil-bearing crops so as to win victory in our first battle. We should improve fall grain production, which has made no progress for years, and try our utmost to effect a new breakthrough. Efforts should be made to insure an all-round development of cash crops. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of such important industrial crops as cotton and sugarcane.

It is also necessary to quicken the pace of developing animal husbandry. While continuing to do a good job of hog raising, vigorous efforts should be made to develop such herbivorous animals as cattle, sheep and rabbits, so as to let animal husbandry play a more important role in agricultural production.

To win an all-round bumper harvest this year in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupation and fisheries, we should pay attention to the following work:

1. It is necessary to steadily implement party policies, economic policy in particular, and strive to fulfill or overfulfill all agricultural production quotas for this year. Due to the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, the various localities have failed to implement policies and thus the effects of these policies have proven less satisfactory than expected. Therefore, the implementation of the two documents on agricultural production in an all-round and correct way should still be regarded as a major task of this year and one that calls for our full attention. We must establish the system of responsibility in production or improve this system, if it has already been established, and introduce the system of responsibility in production in various forms as may suit each locality.
2. In accordance with the policy of simultaneous development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring an all-round development as well as the policy of adaptation to local conditions and appropriate concentration of certain crops in certain areas, we should make proper arrangements for proportionate relations among agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery and among all crops and make further adjustments regarding the distribution of crops. Our success or failure in grain production is important to the problem of feeding 900 million people and also affects preparation against war and natural disasters. We have correctly paid close attention to grain production in the past and we must pay continued attention to it in the future. While paying due attention to grain production, importance should be attached to developing a diversified economy so as to win an all-round production increase in agriculture.
3. All localities should not miss the farming season in order to do a good job in farming preparations and spring farming. It is essential to conscientiously sum up experiences in winning bumper harvests over the past 2 years, arouse the masses to formulate and carry out production plans, work out productive methods suited to the localities concerned, and direct the masses' enthusiasm toward winning this year's bumper harvest. We should open all avenues for manure and fertilizer and seize the right time, before the busy spring farming season, to accumulate and produce more manure and fertilizer.
4. Vigorous efforts should be made to popularize measures aimed at increasing production, put to use scientific research results and achieve balanced growth in agricultural production. The level of agricultural production in the different parts of the country varies greatly between area crops and varieties. The gap may be 100 percent, several times, or even over 10 times. There is great potential. For example, if all the irrigation districts larger than 10,000 mu in the country do a good job of saving water, the irrigated area will be expanded by more than 100 million mu; if we can do a good job of (?rationally using fertilizers), we will be able to save 5 to 6 million tons of chemical fertilizers, and so on. These are obvious potentials and important measures that require little investment, will produce quick results and will bring great benefits. They should be given sufficient attention and really grasped as the two central links of tapping potential and practicing economy. Especially at present, when the state does not have sufficient financial and material resources, it is necessary to make vigorous efforts to implement these practical measures and strive to achieve balanced growth in agricultural production.

5. We should base ourselves on combating natural disasters to win a good harvest. Agriculture is greatly affected by natural conditions. At present, our ability to fight natural disasters is far from strong. Firmly and unwaveringly fighting natural disasters to achieve good harvests is a long-term, arduous task to speed up agricultural development. We must be prepared to combat many kinds of natural disasters, including serious ones. We must not lower our guard and become careless, hoping to gain victory by sheer good luck.

At present, we must focus our attention on preventing and combating natural disasters, strengthen field management of wheat, rape and green manure, insure seedlings grow better and try in every possible way to increase the output of the summer grain and oil-bearing crops. In our country, the acreage of autumn crops is large and the success or failure of the autumn harvest is a decisive factor in the whole year's agricultural production. But it is in the autumn season that there are more natural disasters and a greater potential of low and unstable yield. While paying attention to summer crops, we must strive to increase the output of the autumn crops by a rather large margin.

6. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over agriculture. Leadership at various levels in the rural areas must regard achieving a good agricultural harvest in 1980 as the central task. This is a decisive factor. It is hoped that all trades and occupations will arrange their work around and submit to this central task and do a still better job of supporting agriculture. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of the large numbers of agricultural technological personnel, sum up and spread experiences in increasing production and popularize results of scientific research in a way suited to local conditions and greatly raise the level of scientific farming.

In readjusting the national economy this year, the tasks of the agricultural front are glorious yet arduous. We will be confronted by many difficulties and problems. But we believe that as long as we, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and party and government organizations at various levels, make persistent efforts, work with one heart and one mind, uphold the party's four fundamental principles and do our work well in a down-to-earth way, we certainly will be able to fulfill this year's production tasks, achieve a new and all-round good agricultural harvest and contribute to the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STABILIZING PRICES

OWO91401 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0700 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

["Text" of 9 February RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Effectively Strengthen Management, Stabilize Commodity Prices"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Feb--The recently convened National Conference on prices set forth the work and policy for prices in 1980. We must take the general interest of stability and unity into account, fundamentally maintain price stability and unity, effectively strengthen management over prices and continue to investigate and adjust prices. This policy is in accord with the readjustment of the national economy and with the wishes of the broad masses of people. Not only should the department in charge of prices adhere to this policy but all national economic departments should unify their understanding, work together and conscientiously implement it.

At present, the problem over prices is an acute one in the economy. Since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have adjusted the purchasing prices for agricultural and farm sideline products and have achieved very good results. It has significantly promoted agricultural production and improved the situation of the procurement and supply of agricultural products. The adjustment has also hastened the development of the light and textile industry and has promoted market prosperity throughout the country.

Practice over the past year has proven that the price adjustment was necessary and successful. In the meantime, because the adjustment involved many commodities and its scope was quite broad, it has created an extensive chain reaction and some new contradictions. We must, therefore, conscientiously study these problems. We must make overall plans and take all factors into consideration so we can solve them properly.

Historical experience in China's socialist construction shows that commodity prices must essentially remain stable. Otherwise it will hamper production. In other words, it is necessary to readjust unreasonable prices for some commodities, provided that commodity prices essentially remain stable. Stabilization and readjustment are a dialectical unity. We must place particular emphasis on readjustment at one time and on stabilization at another. Following the marked readjustment of prices for some industrial and agricultural commodities in 1979, it will be necessary to stabilize market commodity prices for some time. This is in line with the needs of stability and political unity and of an overall balance in the national economy. It is also in line with the need to gather experience and consolidate the achievements of the readjustment in order to overhaul and raise the standard of our work. Therefore, the central task for commodity pricing work in 1980 is to properly handle the remaining problems caused by last year's price readjustment.

We should also attempt to reduce the scope and extent of the chain reaction following a price readjustment to a minimum and insure the basic stability of market prices. We must be very careful in making plans for a price readjustment. We should firmly refrain from making a readjustment if it is not an absolute necessity. If we must make a readjustment, we should make it as small as possible. We must definitely not demand a drastic readjustment.

Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over a long period and the mistakes and setbacks in our past work, the present price structure, including the price ratios between industrial and agricultural products and the price ratios among agricultural products and among industrial products, is somewhat unreasonable.

Based on the specific situation of a certain commodity, it may be necessary to make some appropriate price readjustment. However, if we take the whole situation into consideration and if we want to avoid a chain reaction and achieve a general balance throughout the national economy, we may realize a readjustment is inappropriate. The price problem of certain commodities should be solved according to the development of the economy. Only when we recognize and temporarily maintain some unreasonable things can we insure the overall rationality of the entire situation. Only when we insure the overall rationality of the entire situation can we promptly solve the unreasonable prices on some commodities. This is a matter of having the part subordinated to the whole. A small reason must be subordinated to the big reason.

Comrades of all areas and departments, economic departments in particular, must achieve unity in thinking and understanding on the overall interest of stabilizing market prices and promoting stability and unity. They must not each go his own way, trying to gain a little only to lose a lot. Of course, to stabilize prices does not mean to freeze prices. Production management units affected by increased prices of raw and semifinished materials and which, despite all their efforts, still suffer losses, may seek solutions through mutual profit concessions between industry and commerce or by taking some financial measures. The very few commodities which still sell at a loss despite the above-mentioned measures may be approved for appropriate price hikes in accordance with stipulations by price control authorities. This sort of price hike for some specific products to the extent possible should be coupled with lowering of prices of other commodities in order to maintain the basic stability of the general market price level.

Production is the foundation. Stable market prices, in the final analysis, depend on increasing production and practicing economy. Industrial and commercial enterprises must try every possible way to expand production, lower consumption, improve management, reduce the number of management links and lower production costs and managerial expense. Only in this way can there be high-quality commodities at low prices.

Discipline is the guarantee for the implementation of policies. To maintain basic stability of market prices, we must strictly enforce price discipline, strengthen price control, continue to conduct price checks and implement price policies. At present, the phenomena of increasing selling prices at will, inflating prices in disguised fashion, collecting excessive charges or fees and so forth--phenomena which violate price policies--are quite serious in various places. This anarchist state of affairs must not be allowed to continue. Prices are one of the levers in the redistribution of national income. Prices themselves do not create values. Any price change inevitably means increased income for one side and added expense for the other. Increasing prices at will or inflating prices in disguised fashion are basically acts to deceive the masses and benefit oneself at the expense of others. These acts are as incompatible with the nature of socialist enterprises as water is to fire, and they are prohibited by party discipline and state laws. Party and government organizations at all levels must strengthen propaganda and education on price policies, encourage observation of discipline and law and oppose shifting one's troubles onto others and seeking only profit.

Responsible persons, administrative and pricing employees and sales clerks of industrial and commercial enterprises must all foster the good thinking and good work style of serving the people wholeheartedly. They must conscientiously implement price policies, uphold price discipline, firmly resist wrong decisions and measures that violate price policies and report acts that violate law and discipline on prices to the authorities. Conscientious implementation of price policies should be made an important criterion for comparing and assessing enterprises, evaluating staff members and workers and drawing and distributing bonuses.

Units and individuals that are exemplary in observing price discipline should be commended and encouraged. As for units and individuals that violate price discipline, it is necessary to circulate a notice of criticism or economically punish them according to the gravity of each case. Those who use prices to practice fraud and graft and pass off inferior and counterfeit goods, harming the people's health and causing serious consequences, should be punished by law. Only by strictly enforcing discipline and making a clear distinction between those who should be rewarded and those who should be punished will it be possible to promote healthy tendencies and check unhealthy ones.

The current task of price control is very arduous. However, with the readjustment of the national economy and implementation of various economic policies, industrial and agricultural production is getting better and better. The supplies of nonstaple food items and light industrial and textile products assuredly will further increase, and the material basis for stabilizing prices is being gradually strengthened. Under party and government leadership, price control departments at all levels must boldly assume responsibilities, do a good job in price control and stabilize market prices. This is necessary for consolidating and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity and for accelerating the process of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES RECONCILIATION OF CONTRADICTIONS

HK081350 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Li Shikun and Xie Dianbo: "Is It True That No Contradiction Can Be Reconciled Under Any Conditions?"]

[Text] When Lin Biao and the "Gang of Four" ran wild, struggle was considered to be absolutely good and reconciliation was absolutely bad. Anyone mentioning reconciliation was considered to be a supporter of the "theory of the reconciliation of contradictions" and the "theory of class reconciliation" and was called a capitulationist. Therefore, reconciliation became a "forbidden area" people dared not touch. Is reconciliation really as bad as that? Actually opposites are not irreconcilable or a life-and-death matter at any time or under any condition. Under given conditions, compromise and concession by opposites and the reconciliation of contradictions are also necessary.

Actually, reconciliation is nothing but the appearance of things in the state of quantitative change. The reconciliation of contradictions enables the development of the relationship between mutual opposites to temporarily maintain a state of quantitative change. On this point Comrade Mao Zedong correctly expounded: "Such unity, solidarity, combination, harmony, balance, stalemate, deadlock, rest, constancy, equilibrium, solidity, attraction, and so forth as we see in daily life are all the appearances of things in the state of quantitative change." ("On Contradiction")

The reconciliation of contradictions under given conditions will help to give an impetus to the development of things. This can be seen in the following ways:

1. The development of new born things will inevitably meet with stubborn resistance from old things. At this time, for the sake of completely triumphing over old things, the tactics of the new things under given conditions must be mobile and flexible. A typical example was Lenin's correct handling of the peace treaty with Germany shortly after the victory of the October Revolution by means of compromise and concession so that the contradictions could be reconciled. Lenin was deeply aware that the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was an extremely harsh and humiliating treaty, but under the conditions of that time, the new Soviet regime could only gain a respite by paying a high price through reconciliation (naturally there also were struggles in reconciliation, science reconciliation did not reject struggle). History has long attested to the correctness of Lenin's tactics.
2. In a great movement, there are always many contradictions which have various aspects of the contradiction of common interests. For the sake of uniting against the enemy, it is also necessary to carry out reconciliation under given conditions by making necessary compromises and concessions. For example, to win over Chiang Kaishek to the national united front against Japan during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, our party, acting under the principle of guaranteeing the basic interests of the people, made certain compromises and concessions and reconciled the contradiction with Chiang Kaishek's Kuomintang. [paragraph continues]

It cannot be denied that this kind of reconciliation at that time gave an impetus to the development of the cause against Japan. Throughout the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the agrarian and labor policies adopted by our party to a certain extent reconciled the different interests of various classes within the united front. On the one hand they called on the landlords to reduce rents and interests; on the other, they also required the peasants to partially pay rents and interests. On the one hand, they put the stress on appropriately improving the livelihood and treatment of workers; on the other, they also allowed the capitalists a margin of profit. These reconciliations were very necessary at that time and conducive to the war of resistance.

3. For the sake of concentrating our forces on solving principal contradictions, we must carry out reconciliation with other quarters, under the limits permitted by objective conditions. For example, in the initial period of nationwide liberation in 1949, the working class had just come into power. We were still faced with very complicated struggles and beset by numerous problems. Under these conditions, Comrade Mao Zedong correctly proposed: "We must not hit out in all directions." He said: "It is undesirable to hit out in all directions and cause nationwide tension. We must definitely not make too many enemies, but must make concessions and relax the tension a little in some quarters and concentrate our attack in one direction." ("Collected Works of Mao Zedong" Vol 5, p 24)

The above are examples of carrying out reconciliation on important tactical problems. Carrying out reconciliation and compromise on problems not involving principles among comrades within our own ranks is even more unavoidable. If we believe that contradictions among the people can not be reconciled unless they are life-and-death matters, then we are afraid we shall not be able to maintain even the most elementary form of normal life. From this we can see that the reconciliation of contradictions is not only permissible, but to a certain extent is also actually indispensable. As for the analyses on reconciliation, they naturally also do not in the slightest negate the importance of struggle.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES CLASS STRUGGLE, CONTRADICTIONS

HK151112 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Li Wenbo, Hong Yunshan and Du Gan: "Class Struggle and Two Types of Contradictions"]

[Text] Theoretically, concepts of the contradiction among the people and class struggle do not oppose and exclude each other. The contradiction between the enemy and ourselves and class struggle are also not concepts that can be equated.

The contradiction among the people and the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves exist only in comparison with each other and are concepts in opposition to each other. Class relations are determined by the different positions occupied by people in a given social economic structure. As a rule, the relationship between the enemy and ourselves changes with the change in the nature and task of the revolution and the situation of the political struggle. As a result, this concept of the "people" has a different substance in different countries and in the different historical periods of every country. In political struggle, the relationships between classes with basically opposite economic interests not only can be hostile but, under given conditions, can also be united. Even when united, class antagonism and class struggle also cannot be eliminated. Therefore, class struggle is not only the manifestation of the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, but also the manifestation of the contradictions among the people. The contradictions among the people not only include contradictions of basic interests that are identical but also those that are in opposition to each other. [paragraph continues]

Lenin said: "Marx always ruthlessly combated the petty-bourgeois illusions about the unity of the 'people' and about the absence of class struggle among the people. In using the word 'people,' Marx did not thereby gloss over class distinctions, but combined definite elements that were capable of carrying out the revolution to completion." ("Selected Works of Lenin Vol 1, pp 620-621) Such conditions are not new. When China entered the socialist revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong made a correct analysis of the characteristics of the Chinese national bourgeoisie, brought the bourgeoisie, who were the target of the socialist revolution, into the category of the people, dealt with the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as a contradiction among the people, and treated class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as class struggle among the people. In this way he created unique and successful experiences for transforming the capitalist system of ownership. Now, the exploiting class no longer exists as a class but class struggle still exists in a unique form. Likewise, it not only manifested the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, but also the contradiction among the people. We not only cannot equate class struggle with the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves, but we also cannot consider that class struggle and the contradiction among the people are incompatible and exclude each other. These two erroneous concepts have appeared because we have confused the two different concepts of class relations and the relationship between the enemy and ourselves.

Again judging from objective facts, regardless of whether we are investigating conditions throughout Sichuan Province or in a single county, two basic facts must be explained. First, since 1957, very few of the counterrevolutionary cases, economic cases and public security cases in society have been committed by the old exploiting class. Moreover, such cases are becoming rarer and rarer. In recent years, such cases have been rarely reported in some localities. Second, among the various cases, very few must be dealt with according to law and very few have involved people tagged with the label of "element." Most of the cases have been dealt with by adopting such measures as education, reeducation through labor and disciplinary custody. Let us take Pengshan County with a population of 270,000 for example. Since last year, this county has been engaged in the work of removing labels. At present only 6 landlords, 1 rich peasant, 11 counterrevolutionaries, 11 bad elements and 1 rightist are still tagged with labels. There are less than 30 such "elements." Of the more than 100 cases dealt with by the public security and judiciary departments since 1979, only 9 were of a more serious nature which required the imposition of sentences. Even among these cases, none belonged to the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Of the 454 cases involving the violation of market control regulations dealt with by the industrial and commercial administration departments of the county, only 1 out of 33 speculation and manipulation cases was a serious case involving more than 1,000 yuan. Of the party discipline violations dealt with by the department for inspecting discipline of the party, there was only a single instance that could constitute an offense (the embezzlement of more than 3,000 yuan, and moreover, it was a repeated offense). Of all these cases which took place last year, nearly all occurred among the people.

How should we actually deal with the definition of the unique forms of class struggle in the face of objective facts? From the point of view of the people, when people steal, take by force, rob or seize by speculation the products of others' labor; when a handful of people take advantage of their position to seek special privileges, squander and waste public funds and expropriate without payment the surplus products of the laboring people, when they use various means to bully and oppress others; when they distrust social order and endanger the life and property of the people; and when their interests are already no longer identical to the basic interests of the people but are antagonistic to them, is it possible that these actions are not class struggle simply because they have not yet become a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves?

We hold that the unique forms of class struggle are not only manifested as contradictions between the enemy and ourselves, but also as contradictions among the people. Moreover, they are manifested to a great extent as a contradiction among the people. Some comrades are worried that in acknowledging class struggle among the people they might be making the mistake of enlarging it. Actually, it is just the opposite. If we see the two types of contradictions manifested by class struggle and therefore strictly differentiate and correctly deal with them, this will be our guarantee for preventing the enlargement of class struggle.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE COMMENTS ON 'FOUNDER OF ANARCHISM'

HK081310 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 80 p 5 HK

[Article by Zhang Wenhuan "Commenting on Stirner, Patriarch of Anarchism"]

[Text] Max Stirner was the founder of anarchism. He, together with Proudhon and Bakunin, were known as the three big patriarchs of modern anarchism.

Stirner, who was an intellectual, lived in poverty and sickness, and was a bankrupt proprietor of a small shop. There was nothing spectacular about his life. In 1844, he published a book on the philosophy of anarchism under the title of "Der Einzige und Sein Eigentum." This book shook the ideological circles and enabled him to gain considerable fame among his contemporaries. Although he remained obscure afterward, the ideas expounded in his book were looked up to as the standard of anarchism for more than 100 years. Well-known anarchists like Proudhon and Bakunin all drew ideological nourishment from Stirner's book. Thus, this book was also called "The Manifesto of Anarchism."

Absolute freedom for the individual is the core of Stirner's anarchist philosophy. According to Stirner's theory, the egoist individual is the only real and rational being, the world's "ego." Everything except "ego," that is, "self," is unreal. "Ego" enjoys absolute freedom in action. An egoist is free of all restrictions and inhibitions. He rejects submission and negates all authority. Every demand, purpose and will of the individual must be unconditionally fulfilled. Anything in the world, be it a state, society, group, people, nation, country, the human race or even the world itself, should be ruthlessly eliminated if it fetters personal freedom and is in conflict with the interests of the "ego." Any ideology, such as ethics, morality, law, rights, obligations, justice, truth and so on, which contradicts the free will of the egoists should be regarded as "grotesque images" and banished.

Stirner declared that "ego," that is, "self," alone is the core of the world and the driving force of world history--even world history itself. He repeatedly emphasized: "I am the creator and the only created object." "I am the core." "There is nothing other than myself." "The individual himself is history.... To an egoist, only his own history is of value." "Ego" finally cried out: "Down with everything that is not mine. To me, there is nothing more supreme than myself."

Stirner proclaimed that "self" was the creator. However, this creator was an egoist who needs mortal material interests. What he wanted was certainly not imaginary or elusive freedom, but the freedom to dominate the material world and control material interests. Stirner believed that for "ego" to enjoy complete freedom, he must first of all become the owner. Stirner told the egoists: "You should not just be a free person, you should also be 'the possessor.'" It can thus be seen that the kind of absolute personal freedom Stirner wanted was no more than the freedom for the exploiting classes to plunder social health.

However, no matter how Stirner declared that "the world belongs to me," the real world will not recognize this right of "ego." Every property in this world has its owner and is protected by the state and the law. Consequently, Stirner drew the conclusion that freedom must be backed by force. "Power is a good thing. It is useful on every occasion because a handful of power is far better than a basketful of rights. Do you want freedom? You fool! Seize power and freedom will come. Have you not noticed that whoever holds power can stand above the law?" He said: "Only when freedom comes from power, will my freedom be complete. Once I have power, I will no longer be just a free person. I will become my autocratic self, the owner." "If I do not have power, things will slip from my hands." With power, "I can get what I am capable of getting." "Everything within my power will be my property."

Stirner compared his idea of man-to-man relationships--which was characterized by robbing by force or by trick--to a tiger out for the blood of the people, or dogs fighting for a bone. He said: The tiger has the right to attack me; I also have the right to kill it. When a dog sees a bone dangling from another dog's mouth, it will not give up the desire to wrest this bone away unless it feels it does not have enough strength to do so. Stirner described this reactionary theory which preached that you have everything if you have power and influence as "the war in which everyone opposes everyone."

Stirner's "ego" was a kind of superman free from any restrictions. He was both the master and yardstick of everything on earth. As for this "ego," there was no norm, moral standards or the criterion of public life, except the egoistic "self." Usefulness was the sole criterion employed by the egoist to measure everything in the world. Stirner said: "To me, you are only a kind of food. Only one relationship has existed among us, that is, mutual benefit, each using the other and mutual interests." In such a way, Stirner regarded various relationships in the human society to be only egoistic ones.

In Stirner's eyes, the truth could be created in accordance with the needs of the egoists. He pointed out: "I am the criterion of truth," "nothing is a truth to me because nothing can exceed me," and "only like that truth which is lower than my standard but not the one which is higher." So long as the "ego" was willing and had power, he would do his utmost to reform every truth in order to utilize it.

Laws and rights are the reflections of social relationships. They cannot be created by anybody as they wish. However, the idealist Stirner maintained: "Only I am the source of all laws and rights," "I am the creator and holder of my rights. I do not recognize any other source of rights except my own."

Stirner's "ego" only asked for rights from the society, but refused to assume any duties from the society. He regarded such duties as restrictions of his personal freedom. Stirner said: "I do not recognize any duty. In other words, I do not want to restrain myself and do not want anybody to restrain me. Since I assume no duty, I know nothing about law." Such a viewpoint of asking for rights without assuming any duties is the theoretical basis of the absolutely free actions of anarchism.

In a word, Stirner's anarchist individualism was based on the theory of bourgeois egoism. While criticizing Stirner's theory of egoism, Marx and Engels pointed out: "Egoist relationships have an explicit meaning, that is, I gain my own interests by making other people suffer losses (exploitation of man by man)." ("Complete Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 479)

He lumped the people oppressed by the exploiting class together with the exploiting class nations, indiscriminately regarding both as alien forces opposing individuals. He believed: "The freedom of the people is not my freedom." "Under the freedom of the people, importance is not attached to the individual, but to the people. The more freedom the people win, the more restrictions will be imposed on individual freedoms." Therefore, Stirner eventually uttered a frenzied yell: "The destruction of the people and mankind means my revival. I will appear on the stage. When the people die, I will be immortal!"

Stirner opposed the big bourgeoisie, because they restricted and undermined the plans of the petty bourgeoisie for achieving great wealth. They hindered him from getting everything he intended to get and reduced him to bankruptcy. As a petty bourgeois thinker, Stirner failed to realize the source of private bourgeois ownership. Putting the cart before the horse, he confused the real relations among state, law and ownership. He regarded the state and law as the source of bourgeois private ownership, saying that the bourgeoisie existed by entirely relying on law. He thought that one became a man of wealth because he was protected and favorably treated by the state. He regarded the state as a kind of independent force irrelevant to bourgeois ownership. It seemed that the state had a boundless power and could bestow property on the bourgeoisie. This was absolutely wrong. Actually, a bourgeois state is decided by bourgeois ownership. The bourgeoisie determine to what extent the state should interfere in their own affairs in light of the needs to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie.

Stirner gave the state a powerful, omnipotent and independent character. He thought it was the state rather than private ownership and the system of exploitation of man by man that was the primary cause of oppression and exploitation of workers and was the cause of the working people's poverty. Therefore, he thought that "each state is a tyrant." The state was also the source of all crimes and should be overthrown. Stirner said: "I declare war on all states, including the most democratic ones." "I am a sworn enemy of the state and there can be either the state or me." Stirner also opposed all governments. To him, a government was a force which restricted and controlled the individual. He said: "In every state, be it a monarchy, republic or a people's state, there is always a government above me. To me, no government of any form is good." To an individual, "a government is entirely meaningless if it is not an independent or antagonistic force." Therefore, he suggested that there be no governments. It was precisely because of his opposition to all states and governments that he was called an anarchist.

Stirner called on all egoists to rise in rebellion and establish an absolutely free and ideal system of anarchism--the "association of egoists." He said: "The state and I are enemies. I am not satisfied with the happiness of human society, but I will make full use of it by changing it into my property and my created object. That is to say, I will destroy it and establish the "association of egoists" on its basis.

By rebellion, Stirner did not mean genuine revolutionary actions. He said: "The aim of revolution is to make new arrangements while the aim of rebellion is to free oneself from other people's control and to be one's own master... I will not overthrow the existing things but will get above them." To be above them meant to possess them. This showed that to Stirner, rebellion was an imaginary device employed by egoists to realize their greed. When Marx and Engels criticized Stirner's philosophy of rebellion, they said: "He tried to get rid of existing things when they obstructed him, but tried to possess them as rapidly as possible in other cases." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 444)

Stirner imagined that an "association of egoists" would be a heaven of anarchist individualists where they could enjoy "high class freedom," insure their own property, realize their own values and increase their own power. However, this "association" was a typical bourgeois society, because the "association" members still maintained the systems of exploitation and usury and a utilitarian relationship among themselves, with each trying to annex the other. According to Stirner, the only difference between his "association" and the state was that the state was a force above egoists while the "association" was a tool and weapon used by egoists. The state exploited the "self" while the "association" was exploited by the "self." This shows that anarchists did not oppose all governments, but preferred to have a government for their own use rather than one for other people's use.

All this illustrates that Stirner's philosophy of anarchist individualism expressed the reactionary fancy of ordinary bankrupt citizens. The paradise of absolute freedom which he pursued was nothing but a reflection of the ordinary bourgeois ownership in his mind. The human relationship which he had been hoping for was just a human relationship existing in a bourgeois society expressed in fancy words. In short, when Stirner wished to enter the heaven of absolute freedom which egoists desired, he actually fell into the mortal bourgeois world and safeguarded it. Marx and Engels pointed out: Stirner's "only contribution (which was against his own will and which he was not aware) was that he expressed the wishes of the modern German petty bourgeoisie to become genuine bourgeoisie." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels" Vol 3, p 481)

History is a mirror. By digging up the old mirror of Stirner, can we not better understand the ugliness of anarchism and eliminate its pernicious influence?!

RENMIN RIBAO NOTES IMPORTANCE OF TRAINING MINORITY CADRES

4K140948 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Feb 80 p 3 HK

[Article by commentator: "Training Cadres of Minority Nationalities Is an Important Task"]

[Text] Training minority cadres is vital to promoting the modernization program. It has a bearing on the strengthening of national unity and the consolidation and development of political stability and unity. It is also related to rapidly altering the backwardness of remote frontier regions and strengthening the autonomy of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Therefore, we must not treat this important task lightly.

The party and state have always attached importance to the growth of the contingent of minority cadres. Since liberation, a large number of minority cadres have been trained. The vast majority of these cadres are good or comparatively good and they have significantly contributed to socialist revolution and construction. However, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were running amuck, unity among the minority nationalities was undermined and autonomy in areas inhabited by tribesmen was trampled on. As a result, there were many frameups, wrong verdicts and false charges that seriously disrupted the ranks of the minority cadres. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and especially after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Congress, efforts have been made to implement the party policy on minority cadres. Many veteran cadres among the nationalities have been returned to their work posts. Although the condition of minority cadres has improved, problems concerning parts of the areas inhabited by minority nationalities have not been solved.

First of all there are few minority cadres and even fewer leading and technical ones. The minority population is only 6 percent of the country's total population, yet minority cadres are less than 5 percent of the total number of cadres in the country. Except for a few minority nationality areas, the proportion of minority cadres is lower than 3 percent, with few leading cadres and technical cadres and women cadres.

Secondly, in many minority areas there are serious cases of underemployed cadres or leading cadres remaining as figureheads.

Such problems do not help consolidate stability and unity and they hamper efforts among the minority nationalities to realize the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. This shows that party committees at all levels should attach importance to training and promoting minority cadres and should implement the guidelines of the party Central Committee on the selection and training of minority cadres.

To properly recruit and train minority cadres, we must adjust our understanding of minority cadres. Some people think that minority cadres have a low cultural level and are incompetent in their work, recognizing more of their shortcomings than their strong points. Compared with Han cadres, it is true that minority cadres who have a lower cultural level are less competent. It is this fact that should encourage Han cadres to help train minority cadres so that they will acquire competence through practical work. Since minority cadres are fluent in the languages of the minority nationalities and are familiar with their conditions, they are closely related to people of their own nationality. This role cannot be filled by Han cadres, who should listen to the minorities' views and respect their traditional practices. Han cadres should complement the shortcomings of minority cadres with strong points and unite with them. Discriminating against them should be avoided. For many years Han cadres working in areas inhabited by minority nationalities have done this. Contributions of minority cadres should not be overlooked.

To train minority cadres is a task of prime importance for the whole party. Party committees at all levels should work out practical plans and adopt effective measures to link the cadre training program with the question of succession. Among the ranks of cadres employed by state organs and enterprises, there should be a fixed proportion of minority cadres. They should be trusted and given generous assistance and encouraged to shoulder heavy responsibilities. Particular attention should be given to the training of professionally competent cadres and women cadres, promoting in a timely way outstanding minority cadres to leadership posts. Many difficulties have to be surmounted before this work can be done well. A process has to be followed and impetuosity should be avoided. However, as long as we devote ourselves to tackling this task with prudence, abnormalities will quickly be overcome.

Safeguarding and caring for minority cadres is a routine job for the party committees at all levels. Above all, the most important thing is to implement the party policy on cadres and redress framed up and unjust cases until historical problems are solved. All rehabilitated minority cadres who can still work should be assigned to suitable posts. Consideration should be given to those minority cadres who are working under unfamiliar conditions so that they will be free from worries in doing their work.

Currently, there is a shortage of minority cadres, particularly among minority nationalities which are backward in culture and education. As a result, there are few university and college graduates and this makes it difficult to recruit qualified cadres. Most colleges and cadre schools for training minority cadres are short of teachers, operating expenses and facilities. The departments and schools concerned should therefore give consideration to minority nationalities when recruiting them and should improve the quality of teaching in primary and secondary schools for minority nationalities. Party schools and colleges for nationalities in various localities should also train minority cadres. [paragraph continues]

If conditions allow, classes for training minority cadres can be conducted inside party schools while schools for minority cadres can also be run in the autonomous regions and provinces inhabited by minority nationalities. The goal is to train minority cadres in rotation within 2 or 3 years. Attention should also be given to recruiting minority cadres for participation in professional training conducted by various departments.

It is also important to strengthen the work with Han cadres in areas inhabited by minority nationalities. Han cadres are now required when minority cadres are scarce and will be needed when large numbers of minority cadres have completed training courses. Han cadres working in areas inhabited by minority cadres are responsible for developing economies and cultural level in these areas and for helping minority cadres grow up quickly. Politically and in daily life, we should take good care of them. Since Han cadres working in frontier regions inhabited by minority nationalities experience many difficulties, departments concerned should take systematic steps to solve them. On the other hand, minority cadres should also take the initiative in uniting with Han cadres and help them solve their problems so that united in their efforts they can march toward the four modernizations.

BEIJING RADIO SUPPORTS UNITY OF NATIONALITIES

OW150130 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Station Commentary: "People of All Nationalities Help One Another in Common Efforts To Accomplish the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] To build a modern socialist country is a common undertaking that has a vital bearing on the destiny of over 50 nationalities in our country. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: In our socialist country all areas of fraternal minority nationalities and autonomous regions must be modernized. China's modernization must be carried out in all areas.

To build a modern socialist country depends not only on the efforts of a single nationality, but mutual assistance and close cooperation among all.

As you know, China is noted for its large population and rich resources in a vast land, that is, the vast population of the Han nationality and the rich resources in the vast lands that the minority nationalities reside on. To build China into a modern socialist power requires a better, closer and more extensive integration of the strongpoints of the Han people and the minority nationalities. We can smoothly carry out and speed up the joint undertaking of the four modernizations only by mutual support and assistance among ourselves.

Politically, all nationalities in China share the glorious tradition of their joint struggles against foreign invasion and reactionary rule at home. Economically and culturally, we have also helped one another. Under the leadership and assistance of the party and people's government, the Han areas have actively supported the construction of the minority nationality regions since the founding of new China. Most of the minority regions now have initial foundations for modern industry. The minority nationalities have also supported the Han people in many ways, providing much of the lumber, animal husbandry products, mineral products and other important materials.

Facts demonstrate that the strengthening of unity among nationalities and their mutual assistance and cooperation is a historical characteristic of China and an objective demand for the joint development and prosperity of all nationalities. It is also an indispensable condition for speeding up the accomplishment of the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI SEMIMONTHLY TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK201110 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Feb 80 p 7 HK

[Table of Contents of HONGQI No 4, 1980]

[Text] Article by Du Runsheng: "The Modernization of Agriculture and the Comprehensive Development of the Countryside"

Article by Lu Feiwen: "Correctly Carry Out the Bonus System"

Article by Liu Zijiu: "A Tentative Talk on the Relations Between Labor Employment and the Raising of Labor Productivity"

Article by commentator: "Proletarian Internationalism and Soviet Hegemonism"

Article by Zhang Hongzeng: "China's Sovereignty Over the Xisha and Nansha Islands as Seen From International Law"

Article by Hong Shu: "The Whole Party Obeys Its Central Committee"

Article by the Organization Department of the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee: "Train a Great Contingent of Red and Expert Cadres"

Article by Tang Adqing: "A Talk on Several Problems of Methodology in Quantum Chemistry"

Article by Yi Yuming and Han Zhijun: "Questions About 'Writing on Facts'"

Article by Jin Wen: "On Typical Examples"

"Greet the New Spring" (papercut) by Shen Peinong

Article by Zhang Hua: "Deceptive Language"

CORRECTION TO RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON UPHOLDING PARTY LINE

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "RENMIN RIBAO Upholds Implementation of Party Line," published in the 15 February People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, pages L3-L-6:

Page L 3, third paragraph, insert after second sentence: Even though class struggles at home and abroad was sharp and complex at that time and the task of socialist transformation was stupendous, we were not deterred from coming to grips with this central task. It was only...

BRIEFS

PLA EASTERN SEA FLEET--During the spring festival season, commanders and fighters of the navy's Eastern Sea Fleet stationed at Wusong Kou have strengthened their combat patrol to insure a happy spring festival for Shanghai. Key political and military leaders personally undertook patrol duty. They also dispatched small patrol groups to help local authorities maintain social order on the ground. Commanders and fighters of a guided missile escort vessel were in combat readiness. Boats Nos 4302 and 4306 were patrolling off the Changjiang Estuary, closely watching every movement on the sea. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW]

PLA HEALTH ACADEMIC MEETING--Tianjin, 13 Feb--The PLA's first annual academic meeting for the specialized field of public health was recently held in Tianjin. Over 200 experts, professors and scientific researchers from the PLA's medical officers' universities and army public health research organizations conducted academic exchanges at the meeting. Some 38 comrades read a number of treatises reflecting the fruitful results of the PLA's public health scientific research over the past 2 years. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 13 Feb 80 OW]

ANHUI LEADERS MAKE SPRING FESTIVAL VISITS

Hefei Factories, Stores

OW180433 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] On the morning of the spring festival, provincial party and government leaders visited some factories and stores in Hefei Municipality to extend greetings to workers and sales personnel on duty during the festival. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, provincial people's congress Standing Committee and provincial people's government, Wan Li, Zhang Jinfu, Gu Zhouxin, Yang Weiping, Su Yu, (Ian Ganting), Cheng Guanghua, Hu Kaiming, Yuan Zhen, Ma Changyan, Yang Yiquan, Yang Chengzhong, Yang Ming, Zhang Zuoyin, Hou Yong, Meng Jiaqin, Yang Jike and Guo Tixiang, visited the No 2 plant of the Hefei Iron and Steel Company, the No 2 Anhui textile mill, the Chianguhai chemical fertilizer plant, the Hefei pharmaceutical plant, the Hefei tobacco plant, the Hefei Hongqi Department Store and the provincial arts and crafts center in separate groups in the company of Hefei municipal party and government leaders Zheng Rui, (Wei Anmin) and Wang Huadong to offer season's greetings to comrades on duty in factories and stores. They had friendly conversations with them.

Wang Li, Zhang Jinfu, Gu Zhouxin and other leading comrades paid close attention to the production and to the people's livelihood. After a close inspection of the production process, they asked the workers, technicians and cadres of the plants some questions concerning manpower and equipment, technical innovations and tapping potential, increasing production, practicing economy and product quality and made suggestions for improvement. The people are deeply inspired by the provincial party and government leaders' visits to grassroots units to mingle with the masses.

Stationery Exhibition

OW180435 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] According to an ANHUI RIBAO report, in order to show the traditional stationery products of paper, ink sticks, writing brushes and ink slabs--products made in Anhui with special artistic style--and to further promote their production, the provincial Cultural Relics Bureau and provincial No 2 Light Industry Bureau jointly sponsored an exhibition during the spring festival. On the afternoon of 14 February provincial party and government leaders Wan Li, Zhang Jinfu, Gu Zhouxin, Yang Weiping, (Ian Ganting), Liu Lianmin, Hu Kaiming and Yuan Zhen visited the museum to view the exhibition.

After attending the exhibition, Wan Li, Zhang Jinfu and other leaders wrote impromptu inscriptions for the exhibition. They also viewed the Anhui calligraphy and painting exhibition sponsored by the provincial Calligraphy Academy and the exhibition of (Deng Shuru's) calligraphy and seal cutting sponsored by the provincial museum.

Also attending the exhibition were Li Zhendong, director of the provincial CCP committee's Propaganda Department; First Deputy Director Zhang Junhan; Deputy Directors Dai Yue, Hong Pei and Han Ning; and (Wang You), director of the provincial No 2 Light Industry Bureau.

FUJIAN LEADERS MEET FUZHOU PLA; CELEBRATE SPRING FESTIVAL

HK180329 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 17 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 14 February, (Yang Silu), (Zhang Xiyong), (Cai Yong), (Wu Yuanyan), (Zhang Shijei), (Chen Xingzhu), (Lin Qing), (Liu Zhishuang), and (Qiu Renhua), leading comrades of the air force of the Fuzhou PLA units, together with responsible comrades of the leadership offices, visited the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and people's government, where they were welcomed by leading comrades Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Zhao, and Xu Ya.

Comrade (Yang Silu) thanked the provincial CCP committee and people's government for their care and help for the air force units. He said: The people of Fujian have provided very great support for modernizing the air force, especially in the building of airfields. We express thanks for this.

Comrade Liao Zhigao said: The commanders and fighters of the air force of the Fuzhou PLA units have made very great contributions in socialist revolution and construction. Now that we are carrying out the four modernizations we need army-government and army-people unity and common endeavor all the more. Comrade (Yang Silu) pledged that the air force would do everything possible to support Fujian's economic construction.

Spring Festival Gathering

HK160344 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 15 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] A grand army-people gathering was held in Fuzhou on the evening of 14 February to celebrate the spring festival. "Present at the gathering were Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units; Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, and political commissar of the Fuzhou PLA units; Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; Zhu Shaoqing, Long Feihu, Zhu Yaohua, Shi Yichen, Wu Chunren, Liao Haiguang, Wang Zhi, Cao Punan, Lu Sheng, Zhan Huayu, He Yunfeng and (Zhao Huaqing), members of the Standing Committee of the CCP committee of the Fuzhou PLA units and leading comrades of the units; Deng Keming; responsible comrades of the leading organs of the Fuzhou PLA units, the various branches of the armed forces, and the provincial military district; Wu Hongxiang, Li Zhengting, Guo Zhao, Xu Ya, Yuan Gai and He Ruoren, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, vice governors, provincial CPPCC vice chairmen, and responsible party and government comrades of Fuzhou Municipality."

FURTHER ON FUJIAN SPRING FESTIVAL ACTIVITIES

HK170636 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Standing Committee of the Fujian Provincial People's Congress and the provincial CPPCC committee held a gathering in Fuzhou on 16 February to extend spring festival greetings.

Present on this happy occasion were Liao Zhigao, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Ma Xingyuan, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and governor; Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Yang Chengwu, commander of the Fuzhou PLA units; Li Zhengting, Guo Chao and Xu Ya, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Cai Li, Yuan Gai, He Ruoren, and (Wen Xiushan), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee; Liu Yongsheng, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Chen Xizhong, Fu Baicui, Cai Liangcheng, Lu Jiaxi, Ren Manjun and Li Wenren, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress; Vice Governors Wang Yan, Zhang Gexin, Bi Jichang, Zhang Yi and Wen Fushan; Lu Haoran, Xiong Zhaoren, Zheng Ying, Ni Songmao, Zheng Danfu, and Zuo Fengmei, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; Zhu Shaoqing, Long Feihu, Zhu Yaohua, Shi Yichen, Wu Chunren, Liao Haiguang, and Wang Zhi, members of the Standing Committee of the Fuzhou PLA units and leading comrades of the units.

LIAO ZHIGAO, OTHERS ATTEND PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

HK160648 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 15 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Fujian Provincial CCP Committee and people's government held a provincial conference on planned parenthood work in Fuzhou from 7 to 11 February. The conference demanded that the whole province rapidly shift the focus of planned parenthood work to promoting the idea that a couple should best have only one child. Liao Zhigao, Ma Xingyuan, Li Zhengting, Cai Li, He Ruoren, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Zhang Gezin and Wang Yan, responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC, attended the conference.

Comrade Liao Zhigao spoke at the conference. He pointed out: Planned parenthood work is a major affair for the whole party. The principal responsible comrades at all levels must personally grasp it. It is necessary to spend a concentrated period of the each year in vigorously grasping this work. We must speed up the pace of planned parenthood work and go all out to reduce the natural population growth rate.

The conference held: Fujian scored notable success in planned parenthood work last year. The natural population growth rate fell from 17.86 per 1,000 in 1978 to 13.02 per 1,000. The growth rate fell in all of the province's 65 counties. However, the development of the work is uneven. There are still 11 counties with a natural population growth rate of over 15 per 1,000. In addition, the growth rate for the whole province remains higher than the national average; in particular, the number of couples having only one child lags very far behind progressive provinces and municipalities.

The conference concentrated on discussing the shift of the focus of planned parenthood work to promoting the idea that a couple should best have only one child. Except in special circumstances, urban couples in general should not have a second child. It is necessary to carry out full mobilization work in the rural areas and insure that more couples there have only one child. The conference examined and decided on the province's population growth targets for 1980 and 1981. The participants demanded that party committees and government at all levels continue to grasp both planned parenthood and production and further strengthen leadership over planned parenthood.

JIANGXI RIBAO URGES AVOIDING LEFTISM IN RURAL POLICIES

HK170648 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 HK

[Article by theoretical group of JIANGXI RIBAO: "On the Stability of Policies"--
no date given]

[Excerpts] The stability of policies is a major guarantee for a good atmosphere in society. It is absolutely impossible to modernize agriculture and accomplish the four modernizations before the end of the century unless there is a political situation of stability and unity. The whole country has become stable and united since the gang of four were smashed. This situation was not easily gained. We must cherish and develop it. An important condition for stability and unity is stability of policy. If the policies are stable, people enjoy peace of mind. If there is instability of policy, people's minds will be disturbed and political stability in society is bound to be affected.

China has a rural population of 800 million, accounting for 80 percent of the population of the whole country. If the great mass of peasants are stable, the whole country will be basically stable. With stability of policy and political stability in society, people can work with peace of mind to promote construction, and the accomplishment of the four modernizations will certainly be feasible.

The positive and negative experiences of many years and especially the practice of the past 1 year and more have shown that the party's basic policies for the rural areas in the current stage conform to the current level of development of the rural productive forces, represent the fundamental interests and desires of the masses and reflect the objective situation in a certain historical period. Thus they are able to greatly mobilize the production enthusiasm of the peasants, and the peasants' production enthusiasm is the hallmark for judging whether or not policies are correct. Practice has proven that the policies such as the system of three-level ownership with the production team as the basis, the various production responsibility systems, the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," allowing the peasants to operate private plots and domestic sideline production, organizing rural trade fairs and so on make the peasants feel that their material economic interests are fully supervised. Respecting the rights of ownership and self-determination of the communes and brigades and putting into effect democratic management and so on make the peasants feel that their political democratic rights are fully insured. Given certain material interests and political rights, the tremendous production enthusiasm latent among the peasants will burst out like a volcano and will promote the rapid development of agricultural production.

The peasants enthusiastically applaud the party's basic rural policies for the current stage. At the same time, they are a bit worried that the policies might be changed. Some peasants have put it well: "It is not heaven that we fear, but changes in party policies." This is an ideological problem which currently exists everywhere in the rural areas. Because of this fear of change, new situations have also arisen: Following the bumper harvest of last year, some production teams made very little addition to their accumulation, fearing that the policies would change [words indistinct]. Some work groups distributed surplus grain among themselves and failed to report the surplus amounts to higher level [words indistinct].

The peasants' fear of policy change stems from historical experiences and lessons. Agricultural development in China has followed a tortuous path in the 20 and more years since the cooperatives were established, and the peasants have suffered a lot from the frequent policy changes. They (?suffer) excessively whenever there are major policy changes. This was particularly the case in 1958. The situation in the first half of that year was very good. However, in the face of the excellent situation, we became dizzy and feverish, violated objective laws in guiding the economy, instituted many leftist policies and whipped up a wind of communism. Another occasion was when the Lin Biao gang of four counterrevolutionary conspiratorial clique pushed an ultraleftist line and instituted ultraleftist rural policies such as [words indistinct] and cutting off the tail of capitalism. This greatly damaged the enthusiasm of the peasants and cadres. The masses' fear of change is actually fear that leftist things will come to the fore. This is because the many changes in policy since the agricultural cooperatives were set up were mainly caused by leftist trends of thought. The damage done by leftist trends of thought has left deep scars in the minds of the peasants. If we allow leftist things to come to the fore again, political movements divorced from production will start up again. The moment that happens, the party's policies will suffer interference and sabotage.

Our country's agricultural development has followed a tortuous road. Why is this? It is not because, as Lin Biao and the gang of four mendaciously declared, "a rightist revisionist line is in existence." On the contrary, it is because of the leftist trends of thought which have existed for a long time. We must always remember this historical experience and lesson which we have gained at enormous cost. Completely eliminating the influence of leftist trends of thought and the ultraleftist line is not something that can be done easily and quickly. Protracted efforts are required. We must certainly not regard this problem lightly.

The masses' fear of change also stems from the leftist influence which still exists in the implementation of party policies. This influence is at present prominently reflected as the fear of rightism harbored by some cadres. There are various expressions of this fear of rightism. Some cadres do not understand the party's policies very well [words indistinct]. They are afraid and worried when implementing the policies because they were criticized and punished in the past. They look around and act in a hesitant way. There are also a few comrades who hold that the current policies are rightist, and thus feel antagonistic toward them. All these are reflections of leftist influence among these comrades. Due to the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some comrades are unable to distinguish between right and wrong in line and policy. They even take "rather left than right" as a device for protecting themselves. Those comrades who feel antagonistic to party policies have clearly been very deeply poisoned by Lin Biao and the gang of four and are unwilling to put things right when they make mistakes. All those who fear rightism take a leftist stand and view the party policies from a leftist viewpoint. They therefore turn everything upside down, regarding correct things as rightist and leftist things as correct.

Historical experience and current conditions tell us that leftist influence is the main factor for instability of policy. We must continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four and overcome the fear of rightism harbored by some cadres.

Unless this problem is solved, the party policies cannot be properly implemented or stabilized, and will be shaken or even blown away when trouble starts. Of course, we must also guard against rightist tendencies. These too constitute a factor for instability of policy. To speed up agricultural development and modernize agriculture as fast as possible, a current important task in rural work is to continue to implement the party's basic rural policies in the current stage and to insure their stability. Today, when the focus of work is being shifted and the party's rural policies have been clearly laid down, it is very essential to reiterate that the cadres must seriously study the party's policies and regard grasping policy as the main hallmark for determining the cadres' standards. In carrying out policies, it is necessary to be firm, to build a party which serves the people and to persist in principles. Some cadres understand the party's policies well and know that they are good policies, but they are not willing to implement them. Why is this? Some of them are afraid of making mistakes. Others regard the policies as of no benefit to themselves. There is a problem here of whether to put public or private interests first. Our party wholeheartedly seeks the interests of the people. The party's cadres at all levels must wholeheartedly serve the public interests and refrain from pursuing private interests. They must uphold the strictness of the party policies and maintain firmness in implementing them. This is the sacred duty of every revolutionary cadre.

When we stress stability of rural policies, we naturally mean relative stability. We must maintain stability of policies which practice has proven effective and we must not arbitrarily change them. However, we must resolutely amend and correct erroneous policies which do not help to bring into play the peasants' enthusiasm or to develop agricultural production. The party's rural policies for the current stage must also be tested in practice and must be ceaselessly supplemented, amended, perfected and developed in the course of practice. Correcting erroneous policies and perfecting correct policies do not mean instability of policy, on the contrary, they are the demand of stabilizing the policies.

LI ZUGEN, JIANGXI LEADERS ATTEND SCIENCE AWARDS CERMONY

HK130927 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi provincial science and technology conference held an award ceremony on the afternoon of 6 February and made a summation of the conference. The award ceremony was held in Nanchang. Seated on the rostrum were Ma Jikong and Liu Junxiu, secretaries of the provincial CCP committee; Xu Qin, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and vice provincial governor; Fang Qian, vice provincial governor; and Lai Shayao and Pan Shiyan, vice chairmen of the Jiangxi CPPCC. Also present at the conference was Li Zugen, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee. (Ren Hanguang), chairman of the Jiangxi science committee, presided over the conference. Ma Jikong, Liu Junxiu, Xu Qin and Fang Qian presented awards to the winners. Xu Qin made a summation after presenting the awards."

Xu Qin said in his speech: [Begin recording] "Comrades: The provincial science and technology conference is ending. The provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government are very concerned about and have paid very serious attention to this conference. Secretary Jiang Weiqing of the provincial CCP committee attended the conference and made a report. Secretary Jiang Weiqing's report is very important. It will give play to the important role of unifying our ideology, strengthening our confidence, doing our work well and enhancing our province's level of science and technology more effectively." [end recording]

I. 21 Feb 80

0 7

PRC
EAST REGION

JIANG WEIQING VISITS JIANGXI PLA UNIT, INFANTRY SCHOOL

Visits Unit No 32730

HK160631 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On 12 and 13 February, responsible comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial military district and the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committee, including Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, (Li Ping), Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Xie Xianghuan, (Lin Naiqing), (Li Yuanlin) and (Li Hua), visited and extended seasonal greetings to the Hard-Bone Sixth Company-type company, the First Company of the No 32730 PLA unit; (Zeng Shoulun), model dependent of a martyr; and (Qin Wenzhi), fighting hero and disabled armyman.

On the morning of 12 February, Jiang Weiqing, Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie and (Li Hua) went to the First Company and were warmly welcomed by its commanders and fighters. "While visiting this company, Jiang Weiqing and other comrades happily discussed the current fine situation at home and abroad with the commanders and fighters. They talked about our army's glorious tradition of plain living and hard struggle and taught the commanders and fighters to carry out revolutionary traditions and do a good job of revolutionization and modernization of the PLA units. Comrade Jiang Weiqing encouraged them, saying: 'You are a Hard-Bone Sixth Company-type company and must continue to study and train hard and to strengthen discipline.' Comrade Jiang Weiqing said: 'The PLA must not only defend the nation but also the four modernizations, must uphold social order and must resolutely struggle against criminal activities.'"

On the morning of 13 February, Yang Shangkui, (Wu Ping), Xie Xianghuan and (Li Yuanlin) visited the house of (Zeng Shoulun), model dependent of a martyr. On the morning of 12 February, Bai Dongcai, (Wu Ping) and (Lin Naiqing) visited the house of (Qin Wenzhi), fighting hero and disabled armyman.

Visits Infantry School

HK160622 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] On the morning of 15 February, leading comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district, including Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Liu Junxiu, (Liu Zhonghou), (Li Ping), Xin Junjie and Zhang Lixiong, visited the Infantry School of the Fuzhou PLA units and gave regards to the teachers, staff and workers. They were warmly received and welcomed by Fuzhou PLA units Infantry School Commandant (Wang Ningde), Political Commissar (Dong Chao), and the teachers, staff and workers.

The leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial military district congratulated the Infantry School on scoring good achievements in military and political training in the past year. They also wholeheartedly thanked the school for its vigorous support for the localities and earnestly encouraged the party committee, teachers, staff and workers of the school, saying: "In the great 1980's, we must unite very closely around the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, boost our spirit, be modest and prudent, study hard and step up our work. We must do a good job of building the school and acting as promoters for emancipating the minds, achieving stability and unity and accomplishing the four modernizations."

On behalf of the Infantry School party committee and all teachers, staff and workers, (Wang Ningde) declared: "We shall not disappoint the earnest hopes of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government and all people throughout the province. We shall surely work hard with one heart and one mind, quicken the pace of modernization of the school and struggle hard to train more Red and expert basic-level commanders and fighters and to enhance our army's modernized level."

BAI RUBING ATTENDS SHANDONG TEA PARTY

SK141254 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Shandong provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC jointly sponsored a tea party for celebrated personages from all walks of life to observe the first joyous spring festival in the 1980's.

Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate attended the tea party. Comrade Bai Rubing, the first secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the tea party. After extending warm festival greetings to the celebrated personages present at the occasion, Comrade Bai Rubing said: In reviewing the past and looking to the future, we are filled with joy and confidence. Last year our province scored new successes in work on all fronts and the general situation was excellent. This laid a good foundation for us to score still greater achievements in the 1980's. Centering closely around the central task of the four modernizations, the whole province should further carry out the eight-character policy concerning national economy in this new year, be united together, make concerted efforts to fulfill or overfulfill the state assignments and achieve new progress in all fields. It is hoped that scientists will create more inventions, that writers and artists will produce more and better works and that professors, scholars and people in charge of public health and sports work will all make new contributions.

ZHEJINAG RIBAO STRESSES CCP LEADERSHIP

26 Jan Article

OW100446 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 8 Feb 80 OW

[Report on ZHEJINAG RIBAO 26 January article by (Dong Peiwei): "The Communist Party Cannot Only Save But Also Run the Country Well"]

[Text] The article says: The central force advancing our cause is the Chinese Communist Party. This is a truth derived from the prolonged revolutionary struggle by the Chinese people. Led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people's revolutionary cause is, on the whole, though having suffered some setbacks, advancing from victory to victory. History since the "May 4th" movement tells us that the Chinese Communist Party is the sole party which has been able to put forward correct revolutionary programs and policies and lead the Chinese people to win victories. Without the leadership of the Communist Party, it would have been impossible to overthrow the rule of imperialists and feudalists, to turn the old dark China into a new socialist one, or to pave the way for building the country with the people's own hands.

We are now engaging in the socialist modernization program, a magnificent revolutionary cause. This task is more difficult and complicated than any previous struggle. To smoothly fulfill the task, there is an urgent need to strengthen party leadership. In the past, the Chinese people pinned all their hopes on party leadership. Today they are likewise pinning their hopes of building a socialist modern country on party leadership.

The article notes: Our party's lines have been correct over most of the past 30 years. However, this does not mean that our party's leadership is (capable of tackling all problems). How to conduct socialist revolution and construction in a populous but financially weak country and how to exercise correct and effective leadership is a task which requires continuous practice and summation of experiences. For example, the current modernization program has neither a given formula to follow nor sufficient experiences. As such, shortcomings and mistakes of one sort or another are inevitable. However, this never constitutes grounds for weakening or getting rid of party leadership. Our party represents the fundamental interests of the masses and never seeks any private interests. This nature of the party determines its actions in exposing and correcting its own shortcomings and mistakes. In addition, party history has proved that our party is able to correct all shortcomings and mistakes by relying on its own efforts. Isn't it true that our party relied on its own strength to smash the gang of four? This is a manifestation of our party's steadfastness, prosperity and richness of fighting power. Therefore, the answer is clear on the question whether or not the Chinese Communist Party can lead the modernization program. Numerous ironclad facts prove that under the present conditions in China, only the Chinese Communist Party is capable of leading the people to win victory in the socialist modernization program.

12 Feb Article

OW132101 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 12 Feb 80 OW

[Report on ZHEJIANG RIBAO 12 February commentator's article: "Uphold and Improve Party Leadership"]

[Excerpts] The article says: While striving to realize the magnificent goal of the four modernizations and concentrating our efforts on economic construction, it is also necessary to uphold and improve the party's leadership. The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party. If we did not have the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, it would be impossible to have any of what now exists in China. As facts have repeatedly proved, our party has been able to rally not only the force of the whole party but also that of the people throughout the country to carry forward our grand, spectacular cause. Precisely because of this leadership, the broad masses of people have unlimited faith in the Communist Party, always pin their hopes and future on the party's leadership and rally closely around the party in struggling for the lofty ideal of human beings. We are now ushering in the 1980's, and we need all the more to strengthen party leadership.

The article points out: To uphold party leadership, it is necessary to earnestly strive to improve party leadership. Great damage was inflicted on our party during the 10 years of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. But since the gang was smashed, through the exposure-criticism-investigation campaign, a massive amount of educational work has been conducted among party members that has caused a fundamental change in the outlook of most party members. However, we should never underestimate the damage remaining from the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four.

The same is true as far as our province's situation is concerned. Provincial party members recruited since the Great Cultural Revolution account for more than 43 percent of the province's party membership. Since some of them have never received education from the party, they cannot become models for the masses nor can they be qualified party members. Some veteran party members who for a long time had been very qualified are not now as qualified because they have cast aside the party's fine traditions and work style. Therefore, this question concerns not only new party members but also some veteran party members. There is a need to reeducate all party members. It is also necessary to improve the party's work conditions and leadership system. All Communist Party members should understand that one cannot subsist while lagging behind and that one should never be content with lagging behind.

The article further points out: To uphold and improve party leadership, it is necessary to strengthen party discipline. During the Great Cultural Revolution, party discipline became lax because of the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and up to now it has not yet been totally strengthened. This also is an important reason why certain party organizations have not been able to play their proper roles. Thus, to uphold and improve the party's leadership, it is essential to resolutely wipe out anarchism in the party caused by the gang of four as well as the newly emerging trend of thought of bourgeois liberalism of one sort or another; to strictly promote party discipline; to vigorously strengthen disciplinary penalties; and to educate party members to strictly enforce party discipline under the system of democratic centralism. During the new Long March, all Communist Party members should set themselves as an example in enforcing party discipline, resolutely insure the party's unity, consolidation and fighting power, and assume the important task entrusted to them by people.

ZHEJIANG ANNOUNCES NAMELIST OF CHIEF PROCURATORS

OW150620 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 14 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress elected the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate and the chief procurators of all the subordinate people's procuratorates on 18 December 1979. The appointment of Comrade Zhang Shixiang as chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate was approved by the NPC Standing Committee.

The namelist of the chief procurators of all the subordinate people's procuratorates of the provincial people's procuratorate is as follows:

(Shi Laichang), chief procurator of the Jiaxing People's Procuratorate; (Wang Hongtao), chief procurator of the Jinhua People's Procuratorate; (Ying Jie), chief procurator of the Shaoxing People's Procuratorate; (Cui Ziming), chief procurator of the Ningbo People's Procuratorate; (Wang Xizheng), chief procurator of the Wenzhou People's Procuratorate; (Tian Zhutian), chief procurator of the Lishui People's Procuratorate; (Kuang Yi), chief procurator of the Taizhou People's Procuratorate; and (Wang Kuantian), chief procurator of the Zhoushan People's Procuratorate.

GUANGDONG CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING ON PROMOTING AGRICULTURE

HK120132 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of prefectural CCP committee secretaries from 29 January to 6 February which called for great efforts throughout the province to win overall bumper agricultural harvests in the first year of the 1980's, a decade in which there is much opportunity for development, in order to enable the peasants to become rich as soon as possible. In order to reach this goal, it is necessary to maintain and develop the political situation of stability and unity, enliven the economy, strengthen ideological education and persist in and improve the party's leadership.

The meeting seriously conveyed and studied the report of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on the current situation and tasks ahead. All the participant comrades held: This is a very deep important and extremely appropriate report of great current significance and deep historical significance. All of the participants used this report as the weapon to analyze the fine rural situation in Guangdong. They pointed out existing problems, summed up work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee and studied the questions of how to reap overall agricultural harvests in 1980. Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, presided at the meeting and made a summation speech. The meeting held: As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out, the majority of the rural areas throughout the entire country have taken on new aspects and the peasants feel great peace of mind. The rural situation in Guangdong is no exception. This prepares a position for victorious advance for the new year's agricultural production and rural work throughout the whole province.

The participant prefectural CCP committee secretaries cited hosts of facts to show: The decisions of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee on implementing the policies on people have gained great popular favor and the series of economic policies in the two agricultural documents has also greatly gained the hearts of the people. In places where the minds of the people are relatively more emancipated and where the principles and policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are comparatively better implemented, grain production has developed well, agriculture, industry and sideline occupations have been promoted together and the peasants have become rich relatively fast. In 1979, on the basis of paying attention to retaining public accumulation, the average per capita income of peasants in Foshan Prefecture increased by over 30 yuan compared with 1978. In 4 counties and cities per capita distribution exceeded 200 yuan. In some communes and brigades where the collective distribution increased to a very large extent, the peasants said: The policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee are policies which bring about abundant sources of revenue. With such good policies, collective economy can become the mainstay of the peasants.

The meeting pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping talked about the three major tasks to be done in the 1980's in his report. The core issue among them is to promote economic construction and win decisive victory in the four modernizations. Agriculture is the basis of the national economy, and this is the first year in the 1980's. We must concentrate our strength to promote agriculture this year.

The meeting stressed: The whole province must continue to emancipate minds and implement the principles and policies formulated in the central authorities' two agricultural documents. Guangdong must continue to tightly grasp grain production. Because the arable area in our province is small, we cannot reduce the cultivated area of grain at will when readjusting the planning of agricultural and industrial crop production. We must pay adequate attention to insuring the fulfillment of the state's grain procurement tasks, to insuring the needs of the peasant's grain rations and to insuring the needs of fodder and seeds.

The whole economy can only be livened up if our grain is guaranteed. To achieve great development in economic crops, we must rely primarily on improving the per-unit yield, not on switching from grain to other crops. It is necessary to rely on party policy to mobilize the activism of the masses to develop animal husbandry and fish breeding in a big way. We must take effective measures and rapidly solve existing problems in fishing, salt and forest areas.

The meeting pointed out: We must pay attention to mobilizing the masses' socialist activism in order to develop collective production, consolidate the collective economy and pursue the way of common wealth. Small freedoms under the big collectives must be encouraged and guided. We must not indiscriminately interfere with the peasants' private plots and sideline production. We must promote both the collective and the individual. It is necessary to focus the energy of the leadership at all levels on the rapid promotion of collective economy.

The meeting stressed: To consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, to strengthen ideological education, to check sinister trends and to solve problems on the path of advance are the important premises for the promotion of agriculture and absolutely cannot be treated lightly. We must solve all questions among the people by using persuasion, education and guidance. We must make full use of the weapon of law in order to promptly and resolutely strike a small number of enemies, speculative elements and other criminals who seriously sabotage stability and unity. Punishment must be strict and we must show no mercy.

The meeting pointed out: We must maintain the people's communes' system of three level ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. We cannot weaken the system of collective ownership and cannot cause upheavals in the production relations. This is a major affair related to stability and unity and is also an important condition for promoting agriculture. We must resolutely oppose dividing up the land and going it alone. In individual units where this phenomenon has occurred, it is necessary to persuade and guide the masses to reorganize.

The meeting demanded that all places do well in planning agricultural development in the next 5 years and establish clear targets of endeavor. The meeting also studied and planned current specific questions on policies of agricultural development and on the promotion of planned parenthood work.

GUANGDONG ECONOMICS COMMITTEE PLANS TO ENLIVEN PRODUCTION

HK190253 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 00 GMT 18 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangdong Provincial Economics Committee put forward various methods for industry and communications to develop more opportunities and to enliven production at a recent provincial conference on industry and communications work. The committee held that, to make a success of industry and communications production in Guangdong this year, it is necessary to take full advantage of the province's favorable conditions, tap potentials, actively launch economic dealings with foreign countries, and develop more opportunities by combining planning regulations with market regulations. The committee put forward the following measures:

1. Take full advantage of the province's favorable conditions and launch economic dealings with foreign countries. It is first necessary to develop items for which there are markets abroad and in Hong Kong and Macao, for which there are local resources and production ability, which produce quick results for little investment, which yield high profits and foreign remittances and which possess high repayment capability. We should then gradually expand the scale of production and organize a number of backbone items to produce more high quality products that can compete on the international market.
2. Do better in maintaining clear channels in the planning regulations and liven up the cardinal links of circulation and distribution. When handing down production plans, enterprise management departments must not give rigid regulations on types, categories and markets of products; they must allow the enterprises to contact the commerce departments and arrange these things in a flexible way in accordance with the needs of the market and the customers.
3. Put into effect direct contact between production and requirements and do well in solving the problems of enterprises that work below capacity and lack sufficient sources of supply.
4. Continue to do well in trial-point work in expanding enterprise self-management rights and in reforming the system. Apart from seriously promoting work in and consolidating and improving the 100 enterprises where trial-point work began last year, we should carry out trial-point work in an additional 100 enterprises this year.

QIAO XIAOQUANG ADDRESSES GUANGXI COMMODITY GRAIN CONFERENCE

HK121004 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Feb 80 HK

[Excerpts] The Guangxi regional conference on building commodity grain bases was held in Nanning from 6-10 February. The conference discussed and implemented the issue of building Guangxi's commodity grain bases. Present at the conference were 260 cadres from all prefectures, some counties and communes and all regional departments concerned. Qiao Xiaoguang, Qin Yingji, Huang Rong, Zhao Maoxun, Zhou Guangchun, Xiao Han, Liao Shengdong, Liang Huaxin, Zhang Shengzhen, Luo Libin, He Yiran, Ren Gengqing, Guo Cheng and Li Lin, responsible comrades of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Regional People's Congress and the Guangxi Regional People's Government attended. Comrade Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee, spoke at the conference; and Comrade Qin Yingji, chairman of the Guangxi Regional People's Government, made a summation report.

After the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the rural areas in Guangxi have seriously implemented the two documents from the central authorities regarding agricultural production, have implemented the party's economic policies in the countryside and have mobilized the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses. Guangxi has scored relatively great development in grain production, agricultural diversification and the commune members' household sideline production. Trade has also been active in the rural markets. In 1979, the average income distributed to Guangxi's commune members increased by more than 10 percent compared with 1978. The conference emphatically studied the issue of building Guangxi's commodity grain bases. The participants held: Building commodity grain bases is an important measure of strategic significance in implementing the principles of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, in readjusting the internal configuration of agriculture, in promoting the development of Guangxi's agricultural production; and in meeting the needs of the four modernizations. It is also an important condition for making the rural economy prosper and allowing some peasants to become rich as quickly as possible.

In light of Guangxi's features which include plenty of mountainous areas but few plains, the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee has taken the communes as the basic unit and built a number of commodity grain bases. In this way, it has specifically embodied the principles of taking grain as the key link, promoting comprehensive development and taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions with appropriate concentration. This is conducive to proceeding from the practical situation, giving full play to the strong points, insuring high, stable and continued increases in grain production and supplying even more commodity grain to the state. This is also conducive to carrying out extensive coordination among specialized departments to continuously enhance the standards of scientific farming and management, to play an exemplary role for places which are not built as grain bases in promoting grain production and stimulating agricultural modernization.

The participants unanimously held: In view of the fact that grain production is relatively difficult, we must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and build an enterprise through arduous efforts. With the support of the state, we must change the production conditions of those communes built as commodity grain bases as quickly as possible, enhance the standard of scientific farming and achieve a high and stable grain yield. While doing a good job of grasping grain production, those communes built as commodity grain bases must adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions and make arrangements for the production of various economic crops. The areas of grain cultivation should generally be no less than 70 percent of the total cultivated areas, but must not exceed 90 percent. Those places which have the appropriate conditions must also make plans to reclaim wasteland and must make full use of slopes and water surfaces in developing agricultural diversification. On the premise of insuring continued growth in grain production, they must transfer a definite number of laborers to develop industrial and sideline production and must pursue the road of comprehensive development in agricultural, industrial and sideline production.

GUANGXI HOLDS PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK190853 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 5 Feb 80 HK

[Summary] From 27 January to 3 February, the Guangxi regional party committee and the regional people's government held a conference in Nanning on production in the mountainous areas throughout the region. The conference was attended by some 461 people, including responsible comrades of some counties and communes and leading comrades of departments, committees, offices and bureaus concerned at the regional level. "The main tasks of the conference were to look into and revise the draft decision of the regional party committee and the regional people's government on the development of production in the mountainous areas, look into and formulate the principles for production and readjust the relevant economic policies."

On the evening of 26 January, a preparatory meeting was held. Zhou Guangchun, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional people's government, and regional people's government Vice Chairman Ren Gengqing spoke on the tasks of the conference. At the 27 January plenary session of the conference, Ren Gengqing explained the draft decision.

During the conference, regional party committee First Secretary Qizo Diaoguang and Qin Yingji, secretary of the regional party committee and chairman of the regional people's government, gave important instructions. The conference held that, to develop production in the mountainous areas, it is essential to take such measures as are suitable to local conditions, develop grain production, forestry, diversified economy and animal husbandry where conditions are favorable and actively conduct scientific research.

YUNNAN RIBAO STRESSES PARTY LEADERSHIP

HK090846 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Feb 80 HK

[Report on YUNNAN RIBAO 7 February commentator's article: "The Core Is To Uphold Party Leadership"]

[Excerpts] To accomplish the glorious and arduous task of the four modernizations, it is necessary to strengthen the party's unified leadership of democratic centralism. There must be no doubts or hesitations on this fundamental issue. Upholding party leadership is the most fundamental of the four basic principles. Without party leadership, there can be no political stability and unity; without party leadership, the arduous pioneering spirit cannot be promoted; without party leadership, it is impossible to build a large force of Red and expert cadres. In other words, without party leadership we cannot accomplish the four modernizations and will have nothing. Therefore, the core of the four basic principles is to uphold party leadership.

The sabotage done by Lin Biao and the gang of four, in essence, was opposed to party leadership. This serious and painful historical lesson shows by negative example how important it is to uphold party leadership in the conditions of socialism. Some people, especially some young people, have not seriously studied Marxist theories on the proletarian ruling party, do not know party leadership and do not understand the leading position and role of the proletarian ruling party in a socialist country. What they heard at that time were the fallacies preached by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and what they saw was the extremely abnormal situation of the party under the peculiar conditions of that time. They either regard the anarchism preached by Lin Biao and the gang of four as correct, and therefore lack a concept of the party and cannot correctly exercise their democratic rights; or they fail to adopt an analytical approach to the evil consequences caused by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and the inevitable difficulties and problems which have appeared during the shift of work focus, and therefore lack sufficient confidence in the ability of the party to lead the people of the whole country in accomplishing the four modernizations.

There are also a very few people in society who currently attempt in vain to fundamentally negate and cast off party leadership. Some of these people were persons who created uproar in those years. At that time, they waved the banner of "dragging out the capitalist-roads," and now they have appeared in a new guise waving the banners of "demanding democracy" and "representing the interests of the masses." Although their number is small, they have a certain ability. They may cause certain ideological confusion among certain comrades who lack sufficient political experience and basic knowledge of the party, and thus achieve their aim of interfering with and sabotaging the situation of stability and unity. We must be vigilant against them.

To set bringing democracy into play against upholding party leadership, or even to believe that bringing democracy into play is necessary to cast off party leadership, means doing whatever one pleases. This kind of democracy, which has no use for centralized guidance, is certainly not socialist democracy; in fact, it is anarchism. Look what results ensued from the proposal made by Lin Biao and the gang of four to kick aside the party committees and make revolution! One can imagine what the result will be if we follow the whim of those few people and "kick aside the party committees to pursue democracy." We must therefore keep clear heads. We must not be led astray by certain phenomena, but must clearly see the essence of issues.

In upholding party leadership, it is also necessary to strictly enforce party discipline. As a result of the 10 years of catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the gang of four, some party members have a weak concept of the party and organizational discipline has slackened. Because of this, the role of the party organizations as militant fortresses cannot be brought into play effectively. We must therefore step up education and reiterate the party's organizational principle: The individual must obey the organization, the minority must obey the majority, the lower levels must obey the upper levels, and the whole party must obey the Central Committee. If party members have dissentient views, they can make them known through the organization and may also reserve their opinions. However, it is necessary to obey the decisions of the Central Committee and the party organizations until those decisions are changed.

BRIEFS

GUIZHOU HOUSING--According to preliminary statistics, the construction of 10,000 square meters of urban residential housing was completed in 1979 throughout Guizhou, an increase of 46.8 percent over 1978. This was the largest areas completed in the 30 years since liberation. Some 20,000 households have moved into these newly completed houses. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 1 Feb 80 HK]

SICHUAN CCP MAGAZINE--The magazine ZHIBU SHENGHUO [PARTY BRANCH LIFE] run by the Propaganda and Organization departments of the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee is resuming publication and distribution in February. The magazine is mainly geared to total and industrial basic-level party organizations. Its basic tasks are to propagate Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, principles and policies; to publicize basic knowledge about the party, the party's rules, regulations, traditions and work style; and, to publicize knowledge of modern science and culture. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 1 Feb 80 HK]

SICHUAN HOUSING--In 1979, 7.33 million square meters of urban residential housing were under construction with 4.04 million square meters completed. The completed areas doubled that of 1978. The areas completed in Chengdu were 930,000 square meters, while the areas completed in Chongqing Municipality were 810,000 square meters. The areas completed in Dukou Municipality were 260,000 square meters and the areas completed in Zigong Municipality were 140,000 square meters. The total areas completee in these municipalities accounted for 53.2 percent of the total completed residential housing throughout Sichuan. Some 400,000 staff and workers in Sichuan have moved or will move into these new houses around the spring festival. In 1979, the scale of urban residential housing construction in Sichuan was the largest since liberation. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 2 Feb 80 HK]

YUNNAN HOUSING--In 1979, construction of residential housing surpassed the highest level ever recorded with the completion of 1.2 million square meters, including 440,000 square meters in Kunming Municipality. A number of residents will move into their new houses around the spring festival. Last year, the supply of construction materials in Kunming could not meet the demand, causing very great difficulties in the construction of residential housing. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 30 Jan 80 HK]

NEI MONGGOL: ZHOU HUI ATTENDS SPRING FESTIVAL GATHERINGS

Party, Government Meeting

SK161249 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to our reporter (Wu Xirmin) and NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Shi Yuxiang), the regional CCP committee and the regional people's government held a gathering to extend spring festival greetings at the auditorium of the regional government office on the evening of 14 February. Attending the gathering were Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee; Ting Mao, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional people's congress; Kong Fei, chairman of the regional people's government; Kui Bi, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee; and Huang Hou, commander of the Nei Monggol Regional Military District. They shook hands with other participants and extended greetings to them.

Wang Duo, permanent secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke and warm applause. He wished the participants a happy new year and good health. He said: Thanks to our efforts in implementing the political line, principles and policies laid down at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have scored significant achievements in various fields in the past year. A stable and united political situation in which the people of various nationalities are working with one heart and one mind, going all out, aiming high and striving to build our country into a powerful and modern socialist state has taken shape. Now that we have entered the 1980's, a decade promising great achievements, we should carry out the four modernizations singlemindedly without wasting a single day and accelerate the socialist modernization. In conclusion, Comrade Wang Duo expressed the hope that all units will transform social traditions and spread the idea of extending greetings as a group so as to enable all staff members and workers to have a happy spring festival.

Comrade Yang Zhilin, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee, and Comrade Jiang Yi, secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, both currently in Nei Monggol, were invited to the gathering and were warmly welcomed.

Visits TV, Radio Stations

SK180646 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to NEI MONGGOL RIBAO reporter (Shi Yuxiang) and our reporter (Yu Enpei), on the morning of 17 February leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Zhou Hui, Ting Mao, Wang Duo and Kong Fei, visited the NEI MONGGOL RIBAO office, the Nei Monggol Television Station, the Nei Monggol People's Broadcasting Station and the Hohhot [words indistinct] to extend spring festival greetings to [words indistinct]. Wherever they went, the leading comrades warmly shook hands and talked with comrades who were on duty during the spring festival.

Comrades of the Mongolian Language Editorial Department of the Nei Monggol People's Broadcast Station were still translating and producing Mongolian language programs during the spring festival days. The regional leading comrades were satisfied with this. Comrade Zhou Hui said to them: "You have been working hard. During the festival days when other people are having a holiday, you still hold fast to your work. I express my gratitude to you." Accompanying the regional leading comrades were leading comrades of the Hohhot municipal party and government organs, including (Su Lin), (Dong Yimin), (Bai Zhen), and (Liang Jichuan).

TIANJIN: CHEN WEIDA TAKES PART IN SPRING FESTIVAL EVENTS

Visits Plants, Worksites

SK190659 [Editorial Report] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 1330 GMT on 17 February carried a report, with portions recorded, on leading persons of the Tianjin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees visiting some plants and worksites on 17 February to extend festival greetings to workers. According to the report, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, arrived at the Tianjin tableware plant at around 0900 hours. The report stated that Chen Weida also visited the Tianjin No 1 stationary goods plant at about 1100 hours and Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, visited the oil refinery of the No 1 petrochemical plant.

The same report also stated that Zhang Huaisan, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, and (Hao Qianyi) and Liu Jinfeng, vice chairmen of the municipal revolutionary committee, visited two powerplants to extend greetings to workers. It also stated that other leading persons of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including (Li Yanwu), Wang Enhui, (Ma Ruihua), Du Xinbo and Zhao Jun, visited some plants, worksites and restaurants.

Attends Marathon Race Opening

SK191058 [Editorial Report] Tianjin City Service in Mandarin at 1330 GMT on 18 February broadcasts an approximately 1200-word news report on a spring festival long-distance race held on the morning of 18 February in Tianjin. According to this report, which contains some recorded portions, the race was sponsored jointly by 14 units, including the municipal physical culture and sports commission, the municipal trade union council, the municipal CYL committee, the municipal bureaus of education, public health and public security and Tianjin Garrison District.

The report further states that there were three starting points for the race, and that Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee, attended the opening ceremony held at one of the starting points. The report says that Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee and chairman of the municipal physical culture and sports commission, announced the opening of the race. Also present at the ceremony, the report says without further identifying them, were other leading comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible persons of the pertinent departments under these committees, various mass organizations and Tianjin Garrison District. The race concluded before noon, concludes the report.

Attends Forum

SK200726 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, yesterday afternoon the municipal revolutionary committee sponsored a spring festival forum of personages in cultural and educational circles. Among those attending the forum were Chen Weida, first secretary of the Tianjin Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Huang Zhigang, second secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; Liu Gang, secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; and (Li Yanwu), (Ma Ruihua) and Bai Hua, Standing Committee members of the municipal CCP committee. Comrades Chen Weida, Huang Zhigang and Liu Gang spoke at the forum, extending festive greetings and cordial regards to all those present on the occasion.

I. 21 Feb 80

R 3

PRC
NORTH REGION

The forum was presided over by Comrade Bai Hua, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee. Also present were responsible persons of pertinent departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, institutions of higher learning and people's organizations.

BRIEFS

BEIJING PARTY MEMBERSHIP--Beijing, 15 Feb--Party organizations in Beijing have done a good job in recruiting party members among intellectuals. Last year, some 2,600 technical personnel on the municipal industrial, communications, urban construction, cultural, education, scientific research, public health and physical culture fronts were admitted to the party, accounting for 15 percent of all party members admitted that year. Among the new members were those whose applications for party membership were previously turned down because of their family background. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0734 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE--On the evening of 8 February, the autonomous region held a regional telephone conference on reviewing production on the regional industrial and communications front. Li Binshan, vice chairman of the autonomous regional people's government, delivered a speech at the conference in which he reported that we had scored fairly good industrial achievements at the beginning of 1980, surpassing our regional total industrial output value plan by 5.8 percent compared with that of the corresponding period of 1979. In his speech, he set forth demands for the regional industrial and communications front to top the February production output by 6 percent compared with that of the corresponding period of 1979. He stressed: It is imperative to place product quality as the first priority in conducting production, and grasp well the production of light and textile industries, as well as of the heavy industry. The proportion between light industry and heavy industry should be properly dealt with. He also called on various localities throughout the region to continue to do a good job in letting the enterprises have more decisionmaking power and in paying attentions to workers' daily needs and to production safety so as to successfully fulfill the February production plan. [Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Feb 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL LIGHT INDUSTRY--Nei Monggol registered a 61 percent increase in January in its total output value of light industry and textile industry over the same period of 1979. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL RESUMES PERIODICALS--Nei Monggol has resumed publication of 23 periodicals which had been published prior to the Great Cultural Revolution and were later banned. Among them are the theoretical periodical SHIJIAN, natural sciences periodicals XUMU JIXIE [LIVESTOCK BREEDING MACHINERY] and NONGYE KEXUE SHIYAN [AGRICULTURAL SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTATION], and the literary periodical CAOYUAN [GRASSLAND]. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 SK]

SHANXI COMBATS DROUGHT--Taiyuan, 9 Feb--Cadres and masses in Shanxi Province's countryside are vigorously combating drought and carrying out winter irrigation to insure the smooth harvesting and spring sowing of wheat. As of the end of January, the province had irrigated and prepared more than 7.34 million mu of wheatfields and land for cultivation. A large part of Shanxi Province has been afflicted by drought this winter and the growth of winter wheat is seriously threatened. The province has started up more than 50,000 pumping machines, made use of 31,000 wells and carried out sprinkler irrigation in 74 places in order to combat the drought. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 9 Feb 80 OW]

GRAIN PRODUCING CENTER IN JILIN PROVINCE REAPS BIG HARVEST

OW210912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 21 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Changchun, February 21 (XINHUA)--More tractors, more fertilizer and better seed have helped the grain producing centre in Jilin Province, northeast China, reap a bigger harvest in 1979 than in 1978, according to a report at a recent provincial meeting on the development of the centre. The area supplied 1.65 million tons of surplus grain to the government following the 1979 harvest.

This is one of twelve designated centres for producing the large quantities of grain needed by the country, according to a decision of the centre government.

The grain producing centre, covering eight counties in central Jilin Province in the fertile Songhua-Jiang (Sungari) and Liaoh River basins, has a population of 5.6 million, or one third of the total of the province. It accounts for one half of the province's total annual grain output. Apart from wheat and maize, it also produces an abundance of soya beans and sugar beet.

In order to speed up production, the government supplied the centre with more than 2,000 tractors in 1979, bringing the total number of tractors there to 9,000. Two thirds of the farmland in the area is now ploughed by machine. More than 10 million yuan was appropriated by the government to create seed companies and seed farms in 1979, and investment in water control projects was 2.3 million yuan more than in 1978. This resulted in better seed and improved irrigation. The amount of fertilizer applied also increased.

Despite dry spells and other natural adversities, the grain producing centre last year turned out 4.35 million tons of grain, an increase of 190,000 tons over 1978. After keeping enough for food, seed and fodder, the centre sold 38 per cent of the grain harvested to the government. Average per capita annual grain consumption was kept at some 290 kilograms.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG GRAIN OUTPUT--Despite severe drought and other natural disasters, 29.14 billion jin of grain was harvested in Heilongjiang Province last year, marking the second big bumper yield in the province's history. Some 48 million mu of farmland was planted with seeds of fine strains and 6 million mu of land was leveled for farming in 1979. The irrigated acreage throughout the province have been expanded by 8 million mu. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW]

HEILONGJIANG RADIO, TV GUIDE--The HEILONGJIANG GUANGBO DIANSHI JIEMU BAO [HEILONGJIANG RADIO AND TELEVISION GUIDE] will be formally published on 11 February. The weekly will carry radio and TV programs of the week, general knowledge in radio and TV broadcasting as well as commercial advertisements. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Feb 80 OW]

JILIN FOREIGN TRADE--Last year the Foreign Trade Department of Changchun Municipality, Jilin Province, overfulfilled the procurement quota of products for export by 41 percent. This means an extra 7 million U.S. dollars in foreign exchange for the state. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Feb 80 SK]

JILIN AUTONOMOUS KOREAN PREFECTURE--The 4-day second session of the Seventh People's Congress of Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, Jilin Province, closed on 9 February. The session elected the Standing Committee of the prefectural people's congress, decided on the responsible persons of the prefectural people's government and elected the president of the prefectural intermediate people's court and the chief procurator of the prefectural procuratorate. Meanwhile, the second plenary session of the 5th CPPCC committee of this prefecture ended on 10 February after 7 days in session. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK]

SHENYANG PLA ACHIEVEMENTS--Since the beginning of 1979, the Shenyang PLA units stationed in the three northeast provinces have scored great achievements in the movement of supporting the government and cherishing the people as well as in safeguarding and achieving the four modernizations. According to incomplete statistics, these PLA units have spent more than 3.05 million workdays in supporting local industrial and agricultural production, by transporting more than 67,000 motor vehicles, transporting more than 377,000 tons for local transportation workers, completing repair work on more than 56,000 machines and engaging in such farming work as plowing and harvesting on more than 606,000 mu. During the tree planting period in 1979, commanders and fighters in these PLA units, together with local people, planted more than 13.9 million trees. These units also dispatched more than 72,600 cadres and fighters to participate in rescue and relief work for local people. Thus, more than 3,700 lives were saved and more than 3,390 tons of various materials rescued. By their support activities, the Shenyang PLA units have further strengthened the relationship between the army and government and between the army and the people. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Feb 80 SK]

SHENYANG PLA CONGRESS--The Air Force units of the Shenyang PLA units recently held a congress of the advanced units and individuals immersed in the movement of learning from Lei Feng, from the Hard-Bone Sixth Company and from the First Flying Division. More than 400 representatives at the congress sincerely studied the important report by Vice Chairman Deng on the current situation and tasks and exchanged experiences obtained in the learning movement. They are determined to carry forward the revolutionary pioneering spirit of arduous struggle and to make new achievements in the new year. At the congress, 157 advanced units and 98 advanced individuals were commended and 43 representatives of the advanced units and individuals made reports on their advanced experience. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 SK]

LIAONING COPPER DEPOSIT--A large deposit of high-grade copper ore has been found in Dandong Municipality, Liaoning Province. The proven reserve in the Fengcheng area alone is more than 260 million tons. Now the ore is being mined at some 30 spots, the total output being 300,000 tons annually. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Feb 80 SK]

LIAONING ELECTRONICS INDUSTRY--Liaoning's electronics industry has shown remarkable development. Last year the total output value of this industry reached 1.44 billion yuan, surpassing the planned target by 16 percent. In particular, rapid progress was made in the production of radios and television sets. Last year the province produced some 110,000 television sets, 3 times more than the 1978 output. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK]

QINGHAI MILITARY DISTRICT PLANS NEW TASKS

OW170407 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Text] The enlarged second plenary session of the sixth party committee of the Qinghai Provincial Military District was held from 4-11 February. A work report was delivered by Wu Shengrong, second secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district, on behalf of the Standing Committee of the party committee. A report on the work of the Discipline Inspection Committee was delivered by Comrade Wang Wenying, secretary of the party committee of the provincial military district and concurrently secretary of the military district's Discipline Inspection Committee, on behalf of the Discipline Inspection Committee.

All comrades attending the session earnestly studied the new year speeches of Comrades Hua Guofeng and Deng Xiaoping, studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks, and conducted thorough discussions in close connection with actual conditions of the provincial military district. All comrades also summed up last year's achievements in work and mapped out new tasks for 1980 in discussions.

It was pointed out at the session that the guiding ideology of this year's work is: First, continue to implement the guidelines adopted by the party's third plenary session, the second session of the Fifth NPC, the three major conferences of the military commission of the party Central Committee and the National Conference on Militia Work. Second, strenuous efforts should be made to carry out the political line laid down by the party and the eight-character policy, to emancipate minds, to study hard, to pioneer the great cause of the country, to work enthusiastically, to strengthen unity, to improve the work style, to do a good job of army and militia building in a down-to-earth way, and to make still greater contributions to safeguarding and building the four modernizations and Qinghai. The specific tasks for 1980 are as follows:

1. It is necessary to continue and deepen education on the line, principles and policies laid down by the party in order to raise still higher the political consciousness of army units.
2. Centering upon the four modernizations, efforts should be made to do an even better job in militia work.
3. It is necessary to do a good job in carrying out routine duty, military training and preparedness against war.
4. It is necessary to grasp well work at the grassroots level.
5. It is necessary to effectively strengthen the building of party committees and do a better job in selecting and promoting successors.

Work regarding the inspection of party discipline was also discussed at the enlarged session. It was pointed out that the major tasks for 1980 discipline inspection are to insure the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenary session: to promote democratic life within the party; to insure the implementation of several regulations issued by the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee with regard to the well-being of senior cadres; to effectively maintain the party regulations and constitution; to improve the party work style; to strengthen party discipline; to safeguard and develop the political situation of stability and unity; and to push forward the revolutionizing and modernization of army units.

A speech was delivered by Comrade Wang Wenying before the session ended. He emphatically pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks is an important document of guiding significance that shows the correct bearing of our tasks.

We must study and discuss this document in close connection with our state of mind and actual work, and grasp well several fundamental and universal problems to clear up our confused ideas and to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line advocated by Lin Biao and the gang of four, in order to follow the correct ideological line and obtain a clear picture of the current situation and tasks. Meanwhile, we must be confident in achieving the four modernizations; resolutely believe the leadership of the party Central Committee; help the army units and militia reach a common understanding in the spirit of the party's third plenary session; and try to become activists for promoting ideological emancipation, stability and unity, as well as for building and safeguarding the four modernizations.

NINGXIA RIBAO URGES STRENGTHENED CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE

HK160646 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Feb 80 HK

[NINGXIA RIBAO 11 February commentator's article--title indistinct]

[Excerpts] The situation in the whole country is very good, and it is also very good in Ningxia. We have scored great successes in all work. Politically, through the movement of exposure and criticism and through investigative work we have basically destroyed the counterrevolutionary political forces of Lin Biao and the gang of four, educated and saved cadres who made mistakes and united the great majority of the cadres.

Economically, we have got a serious start in reviving and developing the national economy. Since the third plenary session, we have gradually started to shift our work focus to economic construction and brought about new successes in the national economy on the basis of revival and development in 1977. By implementing the two central documents on agriculture, we have scored relatively good success in agriculture. The region reaped a bumper harvest in 1978. Total grain output was 18.15 percent greater than in 1977. Last year, despite drought, cold weather, frost and other serious natural disasters, the harvest was still relatively good, thanks to the common efforts of the cadres and peasant masses. In industry we have stepped up the work of straightening out enterprises, and have launched the movement to increase production and practice economy. Total output value has risen each year: 1978 value was 18.5 percent greater than in 1977, and a further rise of 5.7 percent is estimated for 1979.

All these facts show that we have done a lot of work and scored great successes in the past 3 years. We have laid an extremely good foundation for making a success of work in the 1980's. The great majority of cadres and the masses can clearly perceive these great changes. They are taking practical action to clear away obstacles and contribute toward the building of the four modernizations. However, some of the masses, party members and cadres are not too clear about how much we have actually done since the gang of four was smashed. They feel that progress is too slow, and are dissatisfied. Since they are dissatisfied, they feel that there is not much chance of carrying out the party's political line and accomplishing the four modernizations. They feel that our future is not sufficiently bright. They lack sufficient confidence.

The party organizations must set out the facts and reasonably explain things to these people in a patient and confident way, to gradually change their mental state, so that they can correctly understand the situation and see the future. They should understand that it is completely wrong and baseless to doubt the present situation and the future of the four modernizations. In particular, the leading cadres at all levels must have a high degree of awareness. They must not waver in the slightest on fundamental issues. Only thus can we unite and educate the cadres and masses and insure that they will be filled with confidence as they enter the 1980's.

SHAANXI CIRCULAR ON STUDYING DENG XIAOPING REPORT

HK160634 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Feb 80 HK

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 11 February demanding serious study of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks.

The circular says: The party Central Committee has recently circulated Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report on the current situation and tasks. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report has made an all-round analysis of the fundamental changes in the domestic situation since the gang of four was smashed, and especially since the third plenary session; has put forward the basic tasks for the 1980's and the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations; has emphasized the major and urgent issue of upholding and improving party leadership; and has clarified a series of current vague viewpoints and misunderstandings. As the party Central Committee's circular points out, this is an extremely important and appropriate report.

Party committees at all levels must grasp conveying, studying, publicizing and implementing this report as the current major task. They must apply this powerful ideological weapon to unify understanding, strengthen confidence, mobilize party members, cadres and masses of the province to adopt the pioneering spirit of arduous struggle amid difficulties, and strive to speed up the pace of the four modernizations.

The circular demands that, on receiving the document, party committees at all levels will first convey it to the leading party cadres. Following the principle of "first inside the party, later outside," they must convey it to the whole body of party members, cadres, democratic parties and patriotic figures by the end of February. They must convey it to workers, PLA fighters, and university students by 10 March.

The circular stresses: Party committees at all levels must seriously study and discuss the report and effectively organize and lead study by party members, cadres and the worker masses. In study, through careful reading and studying of the document, it is necessary, by adopting reality of thinking and work, to guide the party members and masses into clearly understanding the fundamental political and economic changes that have taken place in the whole country and the whole province since the gang of four was smashed,--especially since the third plenary session--and the tremendous achievements scored on all fronts. We must solve the problem of ideological vagueness and lack of confidence, and increase resolve and faith in accomplishing the four modernizations. We must carry out criticism and self-criticism in a truth seeking and gentle way, correct erroneous ideas and unhealthy trends, enhance spontaneity and firmness in carrying out the party's line and policies, strengthen party spirit, promote the party work style, put the party's organizational life on a sound basis and heighten the party's combat strength. We must wage a resolute struggle and conduct convincing criticism of the viewpoints and tendencies of a few people who doubt and even resist the party's line and policies, and who doubt and even negate party leadership and the socialist system. We must deal resolute blows at illegal and criminal activities.

The circular demands that the province do a good job of publicity work. The propaganda, theoretical, news, culture and education departments of the province and the prefectures and municipalities must organize forces to publicize the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report in connection with the reality of their area and department.

The circular points out: The party committees at all levels must follow the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report and seriously sum up how they have implemented the party's line, principles and policies since the third plenary session. They must forward specific measures for implementing the central task of grasping economic work, as stressed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and the four premises for accomplishing the four modernizations, and for strengthening and improving party leadership; do well in arranging work for 1980, and truly implement the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's report in their actual work.

I. 21 Feb 80

T 4

PRC
NORTHWEST REGION

XINJIANG: TAN YOULIN GIVES SPRING FESTIVAL TALK

OW170019 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Feb 80 OW

[Radio talk by Tan Youlin, political commissar of the Urumqi PLA units, on supporting the government and cherishing the people--recorded; date not given]

[Text] Comrades: On the occasion of the first spring festival of the 1980's, I, on behalf of the leading organs and all the commanders and fighters of Urumqi PLA units, extend cordial regards and festive greetings to the masses of people of all nationalities, and party committees and government organizations at various levels in Xinjiang.

Supporting the government and cherishing the people, and supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of armymen, are fine traditions initiated and fostered by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou, Chairman Zhu and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation; and a heritage through which we close our own ranks to overcome the enemy. Xinjiang has a glorious history in unity between the army and the government, the army and the people and among the nationalities. [sentence indistinct] We have received strong support from the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and have won brilliant victories. In the struggle against Soviet hegemonism, the masses of people of all nationalities, particularly the large numbers of the people's militia, have closely cooperated with PLA units, time and again smashed Soviet social-imperialist plots of aggression and subversion against our border region, and safeguarded the sacred border region of the motherland. We would like to take this opportunity to express our heartfelt thanks to the party committees and government organizations at all levels in the autonomous region and to the masses of people of all nationalities for their support and concern in every possible way for the PLA units stationed in Xinjiang.

At present our task is to unite the people of all nationalities throughout the country; bring into play all positive factors; work with one heart and one mind; go all out; aim high; and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building a powerful, modern socialist country. To achieve this great goal, our commanders and fighters should firmly adopt an overall point of view, subordinate everything to the interest of the four modernizations as a whole and the overall situation of stability and unity, and try in every possible way to safeguard and strengthen the unity between the army and the local governments and the masses of people of all nationalities. This is an important guarantee for us to strengthen national defense, oppose aggression, overcome difficulties and successfully accomplish the four modernizations.

Xinjiang is located in the forefront of our struggle against hegemonism and is a multinational region. Here, strengthening unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the nationalities is of especially great significance. In the new year, we must continue to carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, carry out extensive activities to learn from the people of all nationalities and speed up the army's revolutionization and modernization. We should continue to conduct in-depth reeducation on policies toward nationalities, conscientiously implement the party's policies toward nationalities, respect the customs and habits of minority nationalities and adopt effective measures to further consolidate and develop the unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the nationalities. We should develop activities to perform good deeds for the people of all nationalities on a more extensive scale; vigorously support the localities to develop production; strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and eight points for attention; firmly support, cooperate with and help the localities in strengthening social order and security; and safeguard the four modernizations and the safety of lives and property of the people of all nationalities.

Comrades, we have victoriously stepped into the 1980's. The 1980's is a decade filled with hopes; a decade in which much can be accomplished; and also a crucial decade for us to give full play to our abilities, seize every minute and second and accomplish the four modernizations. In the new year, we must continue to uphold the four fundamental principles; firmly and unswervingly implement the party's principles and policies; conscientiously implement the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy; do a still better job in supporting the government and cherishing the people; strengthen unity between the army and the government, between the army and the people and among the nationalities; work with one heart and one mind; go all out and strive to make greater contributions to safeguarding the border region and accelerating the four modernizations in the border region.

WANG FENG, XIAO QUANFU ATTEND SPRING FESTIVAL PARTIES

OW160613 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 15 Feb 80 OW

[Excerpts] Grand parties were held at the people's theater, servicemen's club and eight other theaters of Urumqi Municipality by 10,000 army men and civilians to celebrate the first spring festival of the 1980's. The parties were also attended by the responsible comrades of the regional party committee and government and the Urumqi PLA units, including Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Zhou Renshan, Tan Youlin and Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti. Present were also Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Cao-da-muo-fu, A-mu-dong Ni-ya-zi, (Tan Jiancao) and Bai Chengming, responsible comrades of the regional party committee; Mu-sha-ye-fu, Lu Xuebin, Ma-yi-mu-er, Zhang Fengqi, Yu Zhanlin, Tu-er-xun A-ta-wu-la, Mai-he-su-de Tie-yi-bo-fu and Wang Heting, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Janabil, Zhang Siming, Ba Dai, Tian Zhong, Yi-min-muo-fu, Ha-mi-ti and Tuo-hu-ti Sha-bi-er, vice chairmen of the regional people's government; Zhang Jiecheng, Wei Yochu, (Liu Haiqing), Li Changlin, Liu Faxiu, Ai-ze-zuo-fu Ha-si-mu and (Ma Sen), responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units; Ya-he-fu Da-mao-la, Qi Chengde, (An-ni-wa-er Sai-fu-la-ba), Hu-sai-yin Si-ya-ba-ye-fu and (Kang-ba-er-han), vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee; and Ren Gebai and (Wu-bu-lin-mai-ti), responsible personnel of the Urumqi municipal party and revolutionary committees. The parties were also attended by representatives of model workers, advanced producers and advanced units from the fronts of agriculture, animal husbandry, industry, communications, capital construction, finance, trade, science and technology, culture, education, public health and sports.

The army men and civilians encouraged each other to do a still better job in all fields of work in 1980; further strengthen army-government unity, army-people unity and unity among all nationalities; and strive for still greater achievements in the four modernizations under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng.

The masses of army men and people were entertained by some 10 theatrical plays in Asian, African and Latin American style performed by the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble. When the performance was over, the leading ensemble members and head of the ensemble (Wang Kun) were received by the responsible party and government comrades of Xinjiang and Urumqi PLA units. When the performance was ended amid warm applause, Wang Feng, Xiao Quanfu, Zhou Renshan, Tan Youlin, Tie-mu-er Da-wa-mai-ti and other comrades mounted the stage to offer congratulations on the successful performance of the Dongfang Song and Dance Ensemble and posed for a group picture with all ensemble members.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The 7-day second session of the Eighth Lanzhou Municipal People's Congress, Gansu Province, ended on 7 February. Responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government and the Lanzhou Municipal CCP Committee Li Dengying, Xiao Jianguang, Ge Shiying and Wang Yaohua attended the session. (Wu Xiuliang) was elected mayor of the municipality, and (Li Zhengting) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal people's congress. The session stressed the need to build Lanzhou Municipality in the 1980's into a modern city which can satisfy the needs of economic development and people's daily lives. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 8 Feb 80 SK]

GANSU FARMING PREPARATIONS--In a circular dated 18 February, the Gansu Provincial People's Government urged all localities in the province to make good preparations for spring farming. The circular stated that while meeting the requirements set by the state, all localities should formulate their own production plans according to local conditions. Moreover, the circular urged that measures be taken against drought in view of the scarcity of precipitation last winter in many parts of the province. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 19 Feb 80 SK]

NINGXIA COMBATS DROUGHT--Yinchuan, 7 Feb--having suffered some 270 days of severe drought in 1979, grain output in Guyuan Prefecture of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region was 30 percent less than in 1978. The prefecture has recovered from the serious disaster and made certain economic achievements by combining the collective interests with individual interests. Sheep raised privately by the commune masses reached some 299,400 head in 1979, and some 4,635 draft animals were raised by some 4,000 households of commune members. Pigs and eggs sold to the state in 1979 rose by 57.42 and 2.8 times respectively as compared with 1978. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 7 Feb 80 OW]

SHAANXI SNOWFALL--Snow has fallen in the main wheat producing areas in Shaanxi since 26 January. By 0800 on 30 January 1980, between 2 and 7 millimeters of snow had fallen in the southern part of northern Shaanxi, while snowfall in the Weihe Plains and southern parts of Shaanxi was between 3 and 9 millimeters. Snowfall in Fu, Changan, Hanzhong, Mian, Nanzheng, Shangnan, Baihe and Pingli counties was comparatively heavier reaching between 11 and 17 millimeters. This is very favorable for the growth of the overwintering crops. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Jan 80 HK]

SHAANXI ORGANIZATION, PERSONNEL CONFERENCES--The Shaanxi provincial organizational forum and the provincial personnel conference were held in Xian from 28 January to 8 February. It was pointed out at the gatherings that the key point of organizational and personnel work is to strengthen the resolution, activeness and creativity of the party members and cadres in realizing the party's political line. At present, it is necessary to particularly emphasize the adherence to the three criteria of the central authorities in selecting middle-aged and young cadres in the leadership groups. It is also necessary to give full play to the role of veteran cadres as backbone elements. The participants pointed out that it is also necessary to strengthen the building of the party branch, implement the principle of democratic centralism and give full play to the role of the party branch as the fighting force and fortress. The comrades in the organizational and personnel departments must take the lead to establish the dialectical materialism ideological line. Zhang Ze, secretary of the Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the gatherings and spoke. (Yu Zhenyuan), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, conveyed the spirit of the second conference of the State Planning Commission. [Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Feb 80 HK]

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

FEB 21, 1980
Q

